BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOV'R 20, 1862. { NO. 8.

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COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859. 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine.—he is prepared to put Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist

Educational.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open on Monday, the 6th of October. The Principal feels justified in saying to the public, that the course of instruction which he is prepared to give students in the School is as thorough and complete as that of any other of similar grade in the State. All who patronize the school may depend upon *this*, that careful attention will be paid to the Students, and special effort made for their advancement in study, hoping that entire satisfaction shall be given to patrons.

TERMS OF TUITION ARE, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:
For Latin and Greek, &c.,.....$18
For the higher branches of English and the Sciences,.. 12
For the common branches,..... 8
Boarding can be obtained in good families convenient to the School at $10 to $12 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Oct. 24, 1862 6-5t*

General Notices.

TO THE HEIRS AT LAW OF LEMUEL CHERRY, DECEASED.
I HAVE in my hands eighteen hundred dollars, received on account of sales of the real estate of said deceased, and which is now ready for distribution. I will not expect to pay interest after the publication of this notice.
JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin, N. C., 1st Oct., 1862 6-4t*

LOST.
ON or about the 11th of September, somewhere on the road leading from Wilmington to Topsail Sound Post-office, a small DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT, about 2x2½ inches, marked on the inside with the initials "A. H. W." The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber, at Camp Davis, or by leaving it at the JOURNAL office, so that he may get it. JAS. M. ROWE
Sept. 20th, 1862. 12x5—3t

Five hundred and fourteen years ago a terrible plague devastated the city of Florence in Italy. We have a vivid picture of the distressful scenes which occurred there written by the celebrated Boccaccio, a contemporary and apparently an eye-witness of the scenes he describes. Though in a slight way, the appearance of things in Wilmington since the beginning of September presents many corresponding features. Human nature seems to be not much different now from what it was five centuries ago.

"In the year then of our Lord 1348, there happened at Florence, the finest city in all Italy, a most terrible plague; which, whether owing to the influence of the planets, or that it was sent from God as a just punishment for our sins, had broken out some years before in the Levant, and after passing from place to place, and making incredible havoc all the way, had now reached the west; where, spite of all the means that art and human foresight could suggest, as keeping the city clear from filth, and excluding all suspected persons; notwithstanding frequent consultations what else was to be done; nor omitting prayers to God in frequent processions; in the spring of the foregoing year it began to show itself in a sad and wonderful manner; and different from what it had been in the east, where bleeding from the nose is the fatal prognostic, here there appeared certain tumors in the groin, or under the armpits, some as big as a small apple, others as an egg; and afterwards purple spots in most parts of the body; in some cases large and but few in number, in others less and more numerous, both sorts the usual messengers of death. To the cure of this malady neither medical knowledge, nor the power of drugs, were of any effect; whether because the disease was in its own nature mortal, or that the physicians could form no just idea of the cause, nor consequently ground a true method of cure; which ever was the reason, few or none escaped; but they generally died the third day from the first appearance of the symptoms, without a fever or other bad circumstance attending. And the disease, by being communicated from the sick to the well, seemed daily to get ahead, and to rage the more, as fire will do, by laying on fresh combustibles. Nor was it given by conversing with only, or coming near the sick, but even by touching their clothes, or any thing that they had before touched. It is wonderful, what I am going to mention; which, had I not seen it with my own eyes, and were there not many witnesses to attest it besides myself, I should never venture to relate, however credibly I might have been informed about it: Such, I say, was the quality of the pestilential matter, as to pass not only from man to man, but what is more strange, and has been often known, that any thing belonging to the infected, if touched by any other creature, would certainly infect, and even kill that creature in a short space of time: And one instance of this kind, I took particular notice of; namely, that the rags of a poor man just dead, being thrown into the street, and two hogs coming by at the same time, and rooting amongst them, and shaking them about in their mouths, in less than an hour turned round and died on the spot.

These accidents, and others of the like sort, occasioned various fears and devices amongst those people that survived, all tending to the same uncharitable and cruel end; which was to avoid the sick, and every thing that had been near them, expecting by that means to save themselves. And some holding it best to live temperately, and to avoid excesses of all kinds, made parties, and shut themselves up from the rest of the world; eating and drinking moderately of the best, and diverting themselves with music, and such other entertainments as they might have within doors; never listening to any thing from without, to make them uneasy. Others maintained free living to be a better preservative, and would balk no passion or appetite they wished to gratify, drinking and revelling incessantly from tavern to tavern, or in private houses; which were frequently found by the owners, and therefore common to every one; yet avoiding, with all this irregularity, to come near the infected.—And such, at that time, was the public distress, that the laws, human and divine, were no more regarded; for the officers, to put them in force, being either dead, sick, or in want of persons to assist them, every one did just as he pleased. A third sort of people chose a method between these two; not confining themselves to rules of diet like the former, and yet avoiding the intemperance of the latter; but eating and drinking what their appetites required, they walked every where with odours and nosegays to smell to: as holding it best to corroborate the brain: For they supposed the whole atmosphere to be tainted with the stink of dead bodies, arising partly from the distemper itself, and partly from the fermenting of the medicines within them. Others of a more cruel disposition, as perhaps the most safe to themselves, declared, that the only remedy was to avoid it: Persuaded, therefore, of this, and taking care for themselves only, men and women in great numbers left the city, their houses, relations, and effects, and fled into the country: as if the wrath of God had been restrained to visit those only within the walls of the city; or else concluding, that none ought to stay in a place thus doomed to destruction. Divided as they were, neither did all die, nor all escape; but falling sick indifferently, as well those of one as of another opinion; they who first set the example by forsaking others, now languished themselves without mercy.

I pass over the little regard that citizens or relations showed to each other; for their terror was such, that a brother even fled from his brother, a wife from her husband, and, what is more uncommon, a parent from its own child. On which account numbers that fell sick could have no help but what the charity of friends, who were very few, or the avarice of servants supplied; and even these were scarce, and at extravagant wages, and so little used to the business, that they were fit only to reach what was called for, and observe when they died; and this desire of getting money often cost them their lives.

From this desertion of friends, and scarcity of servants, an unheard of custom prevailed; no lady, however young or handsome, would disdain being attended by a man servant, whether young or old it mattered not; and to expose herself naked to him, the necessity of the distemper requiring it, as though it was to a woman; which might make those who recovered, less modest for the time to come. And many lost their lives who might have escaped, had they been looked after at all. So that, between the scarcity of servants, and violence of the distemper, such numbers were continually dying, as made it terrible to hear as well as to behold. Whence, from mere necessity, many customs were introduced, different from what had been before known in the city.

It had been usual, as it now is, for the women who were friends and neighbours to the deceased, to meet together at his house, and to lament with his relations; at the same time the men would get together at the door, with a number of clergy, according to the person's circumstances; and the corpse was carried by people of his own rank, with the solemnity of tapers and singing, to that church where the person had desired to be buried; which custom was now laid aside, and, so far from having a crowd of women to lament over them, that great numbers passed out of the world without a single person: And few had the tears of their friends at their departure but those friends would laugh, and make themselves merry; for even the women had learned to postpone every other concern to that of their own lives. Nor was a corpse attended by more than ten, or a dozen, nor those citizens of credit, but fellows hired for the purpose; who would put themselves under the bier, and carry it with all possible haste to the nearest church; and the corpse was interred, without any great ceremony, where they could find room.

With regard to the lower sort, and many of a middling rank, the scene was still more affecting; for they staying at home either through poverty, or hopes of succour in distress, fell sick daily by thousands, and, having nobody to attend them, generally died: some breathed their last in the streets, and others shut up in their own houses, when the stench that came from them made the first discovery of their deaths to the neighbourhood. And indeed every place was filled with the dead. A method now was taken, as well out of regard to the living, as pity for the dead; for the neighbours, assisted by what porters they could meet with, began to clear all the houses, and lay the bodies at the doors; and every morning great numbers might be seen brought out in this manner; from whence they were carried away on biers, or tables, two or three at a time; and sometimes it has happened, that a wife and her husband, two or three brothers, and a father and son have been laid on together: It has been observed also, whilst two or three priests have walked before a corpse with their crucifix, that two or three sets of porters have fallen in with them; and where they knew but of one, they have buried six, eight, or more: nor was there any to follow, and shed a few tears over them; for things were come to that pass, that men's lives were no more regarded, than the lives of so many beasts. Hence it plainly appeared, that what the wisest in the ordinary course of things, and by a common train of calamities, could never be taught; namely, to bear them patiently: this, by the excess of those calamities was now grown a familiar lesson to the most simple and unthinking.

The consecrated ground no longer containing the numbers which were continually brought thither, especially as they were desirous of laying every one in the parts allotted to their families; they were forced to dig trenches, and to put them in by hundreds, piling them up in rows, as goods are stowed in a ship, and throwing in little earth till they were filled to the top. Not to rake any farther into the particulars of our misery, I shall observe, that it fared no better with the adjacent country; for, to omit the different castles about us, which presented the same view in miniature with the city, you might see the poor distressed labourers, with their families, without either the plague of physicians, or help of servants, languishing on the highways, in the fields, and in their houses, and dying rather like cattle, than human creatures; and growing dissolute in their manners like the citizens, and careless of every thing, as supposing every day to be their last, their thoughts were not so much employed how to improve, as to make use of their substance for their present support: whence it happened that the flocks, herds, &c., and the dogs themselves, ever faithful to their masters, being driven from their own homes, would wander, no regard being had to them, among the forsaken harvest; and many times, after they had filled themselves in the day, would return of their own accord like rational creatures at night.

What can I say more, if I return to the city? unless that such was the cruelty of heaven, and perhaps of men, that between March and July following, it is supposed, and made pretty certain, that upwards of a hundred thousand souls perished in the city only; whereas, before that calamity, it was not supposed to have contained so many inhabitants. What magnificent dwellings, what noble palaces were then depopulated to the last person! what families extinct! what riches and vast possessions left, and no known heir to inherit! what numbers of both sexes in the prime and vigour of youth, whom in the morning neither Galen, Hippocrates, nor Æsculapius himself but would have declared in perfect health; after dining heartily with their friends here, have supped with their departed friends in the other world!

Latest News.

Grant's whole force was believed to be south of Grand Junction on the 14th inst. His cavalry occupied Holly Springs, Miss., on the 13th inst.

FROM THE FEDERAL STATES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14. Northern papers of the 8th furnish the following items:

Insurance rates on American shipping had advanced in Liverpool three to five per cent, under the influence of the *Alabama*'s doings.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent Surgeon, died on the 27th ult.

At a public meeting in Oldham, England, resolutions were offered calling on the Government to recognise the Confederate States. An amendment was offered declaring such a recognition impolitic, and likely to result in war with the North. After some unorious proceedings, the original motion was declared carried, although the meeting was about equally divided.

It is stated from Paris that Persigny and Fould will remain in the Cabinet, the Emperor having assured them that there is nothing reactionary in his present policy respecting Italy, but that he declined to take any hurried steps with regard to Rome.

The accounts of Garabaldi's health express much apprehension and commotion.

Garret J. Prendergast died in Philadelphia on the 7th.

The Washington *Star* has a dispatch from Chicago, indicating that Lovejoy, the Abolitionist, was not re-elected to Congress.

Hay Market, Va., was fired by two of Stienwher's command.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says the President will not retract from his proclamation because of the elections.

The Government realizes that what it has to do must be done with dispatch, and that going into winter quarters means a disgraceful peace—consequently the army will not go into winter quarters unless it is possible for the commanding General to overrule the President.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 308 to 11, refused to grant supplies for a large increase in the army, which the Government had already effected.

A Royal decree terminated the Parliamentary session on the ensuing day.

LATER.

Northern papers of the 11th have been received.

The New York *Tribune* and *Times* approve of McClellan's removal. The *Tribune* says: "Though done at the last hour, it is not too late, it trusts, to save the country. The *Herald* and *World* are down on the removal. They say the President has again yielded to a radical pressure. Reports in regard to the dissatisfaction in the army, growing out of the removal, are pronounced unfounded by the Government. The News agent in Washington says that in Philadelphia, the removal of McClellan met with no sort of favor. His friends condemned it, whilst the Republicans said it was no time to change commanders.

In the face of the enemy at a Democratic jubilee in New York on Monday night, John Van Buren said that Lincoln had made McClellan next President of the whole Union. He thought it would be under an amended Constitution.

Ira Harris, Republican Senator from New York, denounced the removal in an open speech.

McClellan in quitting Warrenton, said to the troops, "stand by Burnside as you have stood by me and all will be well." He took formal leave of the different army corps last Monday.

On Sunday night the officers assembled at his Headquarters to bid him adieu. He has gone to Trenton, N. J.

Gold in New York on the 10th, 133.

Latest European Intelligence.

RICHMOND, November 15—The news from Europe is highly interesting.

The London *Times* says that two interpretations are given why the Cabinet meeting, called for the 23d October, was not held. One is that there is a division in the Cabinet—Sir M. C. Lewis representing one party and Gladstone the other. The *Times* thinks the true solution is that Lewis expresses the opinion of the whole Cabinet, and whilst England regrets the shedding of blood, she does not mean to interfere.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal*, under date of October 25, says there is no likelihood of anything being done by Napoleon to favor the Confederates until after the November election.

The English papers seem exercised at the blockade established by the Yankees over Bermuda ports.—Admiral Milne has been instructed to increase the fleet on that station and look after Wilkes' movements.

At a public meeting held at Oldham, resolutions of kind, calling on the English Government to recognize the Confederacy were declared carried. The meeting is represented to have been an uproarious affair.

Persigny and Fould have consented to remain in the French Cabinet on the Emperor's assurance of nothing reactionary in the Italian policy.

It is rumored in Paris that Garibaldi is dead. A telegram of the 22d, however says he was removed to Spezzia and seemed to be improving.

Insurance rates on American ships in Liverpool had advanced from three to five per cent, under the influence of the Alabama's doings.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, an eminent surgeon, died on the 21st October.

Cotton advanced in the Liverpool market ½d.

From the West.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 14.—Fresh reinforcements are reported at Nashville. Andy Johnson made a speech on the 12th welcome of the first arrival of relief. He said the Western campaign was now all right, and the rebels were driven closer and closer on the confines of Hell." Our forces are arranging some very pretty traps where will be heard from soon.

CHATTANOOGA, November 15—It is reported that Morgan made an advance on the entire army of the Abolitionists at Lebanon, on Wednesday, and they thinking it was Bragg's army, left in double quick.—McCook's corps in Nashville hearing that a general engagement was going on at Lebanon, started to reinforce the Yankees, and got as far as Gallatin before they found out their mistake. Morgan is now at the right place.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, November 15.—The *Examiner* states that it is a well ascertained fact that the Abolitionists have a fleet in the James River, in the neighborhood of Brandon bar, but the designs of the fleet or the character of the vessels are not satisfactorily ascertained.

Reports are rife that Jackson has re-occupied Snicker's Gap. Parties from Culpeper, however, state that a report prevailed there that Jackson performed a movement in the rear of the enemy and succeeded in capturing his supply train.

The *Examiner* has a report that Joseph E. Johnston has been assigned to the command of the Western Department, comprising Kentucky and Tennessee. Bragg is to exercise command under him. It says the change indicates new ardor and active preparations in the Western campaign.

Meeting of the Howard Association.

At a meeting of the Howard Association of the town of Wilmington, held on the afternoon of the 10th inst., Wm. B. Flanner, Esq., was chosen Vice President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. T. C. WORTH. Mr. Flanner having taken the chair, the meeting was organized for business, whereupon the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to Drs. Choppin, Wragg, North, Huger, White, Seabrook, Trescott and Cooper, who came to our aid during the late epidemic, giving to us freely the advantage of their experience and skill in combatting the fearful disease which was ravaging our community.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to Messrs. Cox, Vallean, Schaffer, Jackson and Stephenson, druggists, who volunteered their services at a time when such services were very much needed, if, indeed they were not absolutely indispensible.

Resolved, That we feel deeply grateful for the services of the corps of nurses from Charleston, who, under the energetic direction of Mr. Schnuboe, rendered us such efficient aid. To Mr. Schnuboe himself this community is under especial obligations, which we take pleasure in gratefully acknowledging; we are also under many obligations to Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston, and to the ladies from the Convent of our Lady of Mercy in that city, who have been with us during the period of our deepest affliction.—We tender them our warmest thanks. Our thanks are also due to Judge O. M. Olin, of Augusta, Ga., for his efficient and disinterested service freely rendered to us during our late difficulties.

Resolved, That as citizens of Wilmington, we tender our thanks to our sister communities for the promptness and liberality with which they came to our aid at a time when aid was so much needed.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Howard Association of the town of Wilmington, held at its room on the afternoon of the 10th inst., Col. Wm. B. Flanner was chosen Vice President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of our late lamented Vice President, Dr. T. C. WORTH.

The following resolutions being offered for the consideration of the meeting were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Association, in common with the whole community of the town of Wilmington, mourn deeply the loss which they have sustained by the death of their late lamented Vice President, Dr. T. C. WORTH, a gentleman who, by his active benevolence, open-handed charity, and untiring zeal during the prevalence of the epidemic by which our town has been visited, had endeared himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased the expression of our most sincere and respectful sympathy in this time of their deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Daily Journal for publication, and that the other papers of the State be respectfully requested to copy.

WM. B. FLANNER, Ch'n.
JAS. FULTON, Sec'y.

MR. J. L. PENNINGTON has started the *Daily Progress* at Raleigh. Mr. Pennington, as all know, was driven from Newbern with heavy loss of property when the enemy took possession of that place. We have not seen the revived *Progress*, but from Mr. Pennington's known energy we have no doubt he will make a valuable and interesting sheet.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company convened on the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Company's Office.

On motion, O. G. Parsley, Esq., who held the State proxy, was called to the Chair, and L. H. DeRosset appointed Secretary.

The Secretary, with T. D. Walker, Esq., who held the proxy of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, constituted a committee to verify proxies, and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The committee having reported less than a quorum represented personally and by proxy, on motion the meeting adjourned, to assemble again on the first Thursday in December, at such point as may be designated by the President.

As the report of the President, Superintendent and Treasurer has been printed for the use of Stockholders, we shall at the earliest period avail ourselves of the information they contain.

THE enemy on the Pamlico have been up to Greenville, Pitt county, and have arrested some prominent citizens. The Raleigh *Journal* says that an ongst the kidnapped citizens are W. K. Delany and Chas. Green-Esqs.

WE LEARN that the prisoners recently taken on the beach near Wrightsville, as well as the officers and sailors on board the blockaders, speak very confidently of an attack being made upon this point during the winter, but none of them pretend to know at what time.—As for the report coming from Raleigh, we presume it amounts to mere gossip.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT took place on Saturday morning, at Florence, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, the boiler of an engine belonging to a dirt train exploding while at the water tank, killing three persons instantly—a Mr KIRBY, of Timmonsville, S. C., a man named MURPHY KELLEY, and a negro fireman. The engineer, DAVID CARPENTER, was blown about one hundred yards and deposited in a cotton field. Dr. WHITE, who was at Florence on his return from Wilmington, attended to the injuries of the engineer.

The noise of the explosion was heard ten miles. The cause of the accident is not stated.

Several obituaries, list of casualities and selected matter, has been necessarily crowded out of our columns today. We will endeavour to publish all to-morrow or as soon thereafter as possible.

The Fever.

We learn that there were two new cases this morning, none on Saturday or Sunday—two burials Saturday, one yesterday and two deaths last night. The disease seems to linger. It is dying out, but it dies hard.

NOT KILLED.—We have received a letter from Kenansville, Duplin county, requesting us to correct the report of the death of Capt. Wm J. Houston, of Kenansville. Mrs. Houston has received a letter from a member of his company, stating that Capt. Houston's horse was shot from under him and he captured by the enemy, with three of his company. This casualty occurred on the 5th of this month. It will be a matter of pleasure to Capt. Houston's friends to learn that he yet lives, though a mortification to bear of his captivity.

MR JAS. B. FIGFORD will please accept our thanks for a barrel of sweet potatoes; and Eli W. Hall, Esq., for three live turkeys. The Associate tenders his thanks to John A. Taylor, Esq., for two hams, received on the day he left town. Also to S. D. Wallace and Wm Thompson, Esqrs., of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, for one ham each, during his absence from town.

Eatables of the above kind have been very acceptable of late, and our friends in the country may rest assured that we fully appreciate their kindness in remembering us in time of a scarcity of provisions.

THE Yellow Fever was raging at Port Royal, S. C., amongst the Abolition troops, on the 1st inst. Gen. Mitchell, Commander of the Abolitionists at that place, died on Thursday, the 30th ult.

Major Wash. Morgan, brother of General John H. Morgan, died of his wounds, at Lexington, on the 27th ult.

Gen. Villipigue died at Port Hudson on the 8th inst.

St. Mary's, Georgia, has been totally destroyed by the Abolitionists' shelling the place.

The enemy has not been reinforced at Nashville.

Meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements.

At a meeting of this body on Saturday last, the following appointments were announced:

WILMINGTON AND WELDON ROAD.—STATE DIRECTORS.—W. W. Breckle, of Halifax, in place of Mr. Whitaker; George W. Collier, of Wayne, in place of W. K. Lane; Wm. A. Wright, of Wilmington, re-appointed.

STATE PROXIES.—T. D. Meares proxy for the State, Wilmington and Manchester Road; O. G. Parsley, State proxy Wilmington and Weldon Road.

We take the above from the Raleigh *Journal* of yesterday, and may here add that it is news to us that any such meeting had been held. Some days ago we received an official notification to attend a meeting of the Board on the 6th of *December*, but have received none to attend *any* meeting in November. Perhaps the notification may have been sent, but certainly it never reached us.

We make this statement in order that the matter may be fairly understood, and because we do not wish to be in any way responsible for action which we had no hand in bringing about, and part of which, at least, does not meet our views. We do not say this from any factious feeling, but because, humble as we are, we yet think it due to ourselves not to occupy a false position.

LORD LYONS has arrived and McClellan is again superceded, this time by Burnside. We presume Burnside's command of the Yankee "Grand Army" is only temporary. As Lincoln has thrown himself unreservedly into the hands of the Abolitionists, and as McClellan is a member of the Democratic party which has just given the Republicans such a thrashing at the elections in most of the Northern States, it appears quite likely that Lincoln will now yield to the Republican clamors, and that the "Young Napoleon" will be permitted to go by the board.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chief Engineer & Superintendent's Office,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 14th, 1862.

Editors of the Journal, Wilmington:

GENTLEMEN:—

It is due in *justice* to the undersigned as the officer charged with the working department of this Road, that a few words of explanation should be given to the public in reference to the supply of corn and other articles of food requiring transportation, during the past few months on this Road.

It might be sufficient to point to the very large amount (more than $900,000) received by the Company as the earnings of the Transportation Department, to show that we have not been idle. But holding as I do, that we owe an important duty to the *community*, as well as the *Government*, it has been my instructions—(however humble I may be)—to all operatives in the transportation of supplies, to afford every *possible facility* for the transportation of *food*, to Wilmington and other points *from* the country, and to return other necessary supplies to the country.

And while this in a great measure has been successfully accomplished, yet in a few cases, (too many,) the great demand for Government transportation has put to great inconvenience many of our oldest and best patrons. The supply of corn and wheat has occasionally been very short here in consequence, the *inability* of the transportation department to do more than it has done.

With means of transportation provided for a state of profound peace, and unable during the war to *increase* the rolling stock, and hardly to maintain what we had in good order, the Road has done a vast amount of work beyond that of any former year since its existence, as shown by the income. The transportation of 90,000 troops over it during the year, with freight proportionably large, shows for itself. These facts are here alluded to as evidence that if we have not satisfied all our patrons, we have done something to entitle us to be classed with those who have not been idle or indifferent to the wants of *our* people.

In the matter of a supply of provisions to our afflicted fellow-citizens during the terrible epidemic through which they have just passed, I beg on behalf of the operatives of this Road to call your attention to the notice in your paper during the last part of September, and until the paper was suspended, to show that we did do what we could to relieve their necessities, both as to *transporting* as well as to *collecting* supplies.

The undersigned requested all agents of the Company to obtain such supplies of fresh provisions as they could, either for money or as donations, and forward them to Wilmington. A considerable amount of articles needed were thus obtained and sent forward by mail trains. These facts are here enumerated not for the purpose of claiming any *credit* for those who were doing a Christian *duty*, but to show that they were not *unmindful* of their suffering fellow-citizens who were wrestling with a fearful disease.

The facts stated above are for those who desire to know them.

S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. & Supt.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW YANKEE LEVIES.—The Washington Star calls on the Government to fill the old regiments, and let raising new ones alone. It says:

It is stated that in the recent battles in Maryland our new troops did admirably; for which they certainly deserve great credit. But the truth is, but two or three such regiments were ventured under fire, and those only after the battles in which they were engaged had been substantially won by their veteran companions in arms; and that there was more or less faltering on the part of some of them is well known. While the components of our new regiments are almost universally of the very best description to make capital soldiers—are perhaps better material than those of the old regiments were originally—without as long preliminary training as the latter had, they cannot possibly become as reliable and serviceable as they should be when exposed to experienced troops so sternly and effectively disciplined as in the army of the rebel Lee. There is not a single army officer or civil functionary having connection direct or indirect with the prosecution of the war, who does not know this to be positively and undeniably true.

While the former are begging and praying to have the old regiments filled up, as the only possible means of bringing the war to a speedy and successful end, the latter seem to have far greater dread of the effect of the alleged unpopularity of a craft upon their own prospects in the approaching elections than of the cost in loyal blood and treasure, and ultimate consequences, of another year of unsuccessful war. The late convocation of Governors might have done some good, if, instead of intriguing to displace this and that general officer for political ends, they had resolved instantly and rigidly to enforce the draft in their respective States long since ordered by the President; as one thousand men infused by the hundred in ten experienced regiments, must, for the first year of their service, be more reliably effective than five thousand new men with inexperienced officers at their head. We can look for no substantial change in the current of the war as it has run since the rebels have been conscripting and since we stopped recruiting by direction of Congress, until the earnest advice in this connection of all our general officers in the field shall be energetically carried out.

Catching a Conscript.

They are having a lively time executing the Conscript Law in Tennessee. The Knoxville Register reports a case:

The scene at the Market House on yesterday was ludicrous beyond description. Just after all the vendors of vegetables, poultry and juvenile swine had collected beneath the shelter of the Market House, a detachment of Rucker's ubiquitous cavalry surrounded the building. No one could imagine the cause, and at length a fast young man who had dodged the service for sometime was nabbed; the soldier telling him that he was a Conscript. Then desperate efforts were made to get up a stampede, but Rucker's lines could not be broken. The crowd rushed first to one and then the other side of the building. An old woman was smashed up with a basket of eggs. A fat old negress was rolled about by the excited crowd till her greasy eyeballs protruded from their sockets, and she lay panting for breath on the pavement sighing as she sobbed "save my mutton!"

One athletic fellow broke away, cleared an adjoining fence, smashed a hat and pockets full of eggs, by which his physiognomy, hair and trowsers became a beautiful yellow brindle. A market mule, dreading conscription like any other ass, ran away with a wagon, tumbled an ancient dame and two promising brats into the gutter, mixing the venerable woman, her young, and the potatoes, and eggs in inextricable confusion. A venerable but huge old sow, whose physiognomy is familiar to the frequenters of Market Square, became dreadfully alarmed, and dashed frantically through the crowd, upsetting baskets and rushing between the legs of men and women, and thus added fresh horrors to the scene. She got an old woman on her back, bore her some ten steps and dumped her in the mud. One precise old gentleman lost his spectacles, many their hats, and there was a fearful row.

Meanwhile Major Rucker's men gathered their spoils and left, with the assurance that they would never go to market again.

THE CABINET AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of September 20, gives the following as an accurate statement of the position of the various members of the Cabinet on the President's emancipation policy during the time in which it was the subject of cabinet discussion:

Secretary Chase, from the outset, has been the recognized leader in urging emancipation, and when the matter was at various times under discussion, he was always its leading advocate. Secretary Welles favored emancipation, but was not specially energetic in urging, as he rarely is in urging, any point in public policy outside his own department. Secretary Stanton was always outspoken in declaring his readiness to strike at slavery under the war power, wherever and whenever slavery could be reached. Postmaster General Blair was, throughout, the most determined and bitter opponent of the emancipation policy, and when the substance of the proclamation was made known to the Cabinet, he was perhaps more outspoken than any of the members in protesting against its adoption. Not less determined, though perhaps more cautious in his protests, was Secretary Seward. It may be safely said that he was the great leader in the Cabinet of opposition to any policy of emancipation resembling that which the President finally adopted. Secretary Smith and Attorney General Bates occupied about the same ground on the subject.

"Say, missus, can you tell me what makes them 'ere roosters' feathers so smooth?" Old lady—"No, my son." Charley—"Why, it's because they always carry their combs with 'em."

About Harper's Ferry.

The N. Y. *Times* says that a new suspension bridge across the Shenandoah will be completed in the course of a month. It is to rest on the stone piers of the old bridge burnt by the rebels, and will cost about $3,000.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Bynum promoted to Colonel of the 2d Reg. N. C. Troops, vice Col. C. C. Tew, deceased. Maj W. R. Cox, to be Lieut. Col., vice Bynum promoted. The death of Capt. John Howard leaves the position of Major vacant, and makes Lieut. John C. Gorman, Captain.

DIED.

In Warsaw, N. C., on 18th October, 1862, ALMIRA F., infant daughter of J. B. and Mary Southerland, aged 1 year, 9 months and 9 days.

In Sampson county, on the 4th October, 1862, of putrid sore throat, BELLE A LOUISA, second daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Kelly, in the 22d year of her age. Also, at the same place, on the 7th Oct., 1st 2, of putrid sore throat, MARY E., third daughter of Mrs Mary A. Kelly, in the 8th year of her age. Also, at the same place, 13th Oct., of putrid sore throat, MADELINE, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Kelly, in the 26th year of her age.

☞ Biblical Recorder please copy.

In this town, on the 11 October, 1862, of yellow fever, MARGARET BELL, wife of A. E. Hall, Esq., in the 38th year of her age.

In this town, of yellow fever, on the 19th October, 1862, JOHN D. FERGUS, aged 27 years.

In this town, of yellow fever, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MARY WOOD, wife of Mr. J. H. Wood.

In this town, on the 12th October, of yellow fever, LORENZO RISLEY, in the 36th year of his age.

Deceased was a native of Hebron, Conn., but for several years a citizen of Wilmington. Possessing in an eminent degree the characteristic of a noble and generous heart, he had won the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends, who deeply lament his loss. A bereaved wife mourns the irreparable loss of a kind, loving and indulgent husband. May he who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb comfort and sustain her in this her sad hour of affliction.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV'B 20, 1862.

From the Daily Journal, Nov. 17th.

AFTER an enforced suspension of five weeks the regular issue of the "Journal," Daily and Weekly is now resumed.

The causes that produced our temporary suspension are too well known to require more than a brief reference at this time. We are pleased to say that these causes no longer exist in sufficient force to oppose insurmountable obstacles to the present resumption, as they did to the continuance of our regular issue from and after the 13th day of October, after which day, for want of sufficient force we were compelled to restrict ourselves to brief bulletins for general convenience at home, and public information abroad. These bulletins we had only clerical force enough to send to our exchanges and to the different post offices on the main lines. It was impossible for us to send slips to our subscribers.

It may be some days before we are again perfectly organized and in full operation, as it must be long before our town can recover from the effects of the destroying pestilence with which it has been visited. We can only say that no unnecessary delays or want of energy on our part need be apprehended. We trust that the telegraph company will re-establish its office here at the earliest possible moment. It is now perfectly safe for an operator to come here. The fever has ceased, and no single individual coming back to town *since the frost* of over a week ago has been attacked.

We had hoped to have been able to publish a detailed statement of the whole number of persons dying here from the middle of August to the middle of November, with their names, but find that we must at least postpone, if we are not forced to wholly abandon the undertaking, from the difficulty of obtaining correct and reliable data, owing to the death of Mr. Hyde, the Secretary of the Cemetery Association, and of Mr. Quigley, the Superintendent of the grounds. Mr. Hyde's books cannot just now be obtained, and what memoranda can be got from the Cemetery will require time and labor to classify and reduce to a form calculated to give any intelligible information to the public. Under these circumstances, we must content ourselves, for the present, at least, with the weekly reports published in the *Daily Journal*, and subsequently in the slips issued from this office, with such remarks as may be necessary to a proper understanding of the case.

Any citizen of Wilmington who was here for some weeks before the existence of Yellow Fever was publickly announced, will easily recall to his mind the uneasy state of feeling which existed, owing to the greatly increased mortality, and the sudden and mysterious deaths. Upon the medical question involved, we do not pretend to speak. We state the facts:—first that there was a largely increased mortality even prior to the end of August. Second—That there was an uneasy feeling, not only about this mortality, but about its cause, and that people whispered to each other "Yellow Fever," before the medical faculty were sufficiently satisfied of the character of the disease to pronounce definitely upon it.

Towards the close of the second week in September, the feeling to which we have alluded assumed a definite form and enquiries were instituted by the authorities, and on Saturday the 13th day of September the presence of Yellow Fever was a fact conceded by our medical men. The first public and official reference to that fact was made in the Journal of Tuesday Sept. 17th, two months since, when Dr. Dickson made the following statement:—

To JOHN DAWSON, Esq Mayor of Wilmington N. C.

DEAR SIR.—At your request I herewith furnish you with a report of such cases of yellow fever as have occurred during this season within my knowledge.

Since Tuesday the 9th instant I have seen five cases of the disease. Of those two have died, one is discharged as convalescent, and two are still under treatment with doubtful prospects.

No new case has occurred under my cognizance since the 10th instant.

There would seem to be a lull in the progress of the disease, and I hope that the sanitary measures which you have adopted may be successfull in arresting its progress.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. H. DICKSON, M.D.

There was one more case reported on Monday, the 15th, which did not come under Dr. Dickson's cognizance.

Up to Sept. 19th; eight cases had been reported, of which six died. We take this as a starting point.

	CASES.	DEATHS.
Up to September 19th,	8	6
Week ending September 26th,	26	9
" " October 3d,	267	82
" " " 10th,	395	40
" " " 17th,	431	102
" " " 24th,	194	111
" " November, 1st,	116	40
" " " 8th,	47	30
" " " 15th,	21	21
	1505	441

In regard to the reports prior to those for the week ending Oct. 3rd, it is proper to remark that they can hardly be regarded as even approximating accuracy.—We feel assured that as soon as the books of the Cemetery Company can be examined, it will be found that the mortality of the month ending 19th September, 1862, as shown by the interments, exceeds that of the corresponding month of 1861, by from 30 to 50. This, however, is only a speculation until we can verify it by an actual examination and comparison, which we will endeavour to do at the earliest opportunity. For the week ending Sept. 26th, we think that the figures both for cases and deaths ought to be doubled, as they in fact give but the returns for about half the days; on the others we were unable to get any returns.

The number of cases with the single exception of that for the week ending Sept. 26th, is given from the official reports made to the mayor by the physicians, visiting and resident. The statement of deaths is based upon the interments known to have taken place in the Cemetery. It is known that some were taken out of town for interment at family burying grounds, and others are said to have been interred in old grave-yards in the neighborhood of town. But we think that 25 would fully cover all the cases of white persons dying and not interred in the Cemetery. Making allowance for this, and for the comparative vagueness of the reports at the outset it is probable that the number of white persons dying here since the disease commenced cannot vary much from five hundred, perhaps not more than five either way. There were six deaths of Yellow Fever at the sound, one in Duplin county, one in Clinton, three in or near Fayetteville, and perhaps one or two at other points. In all these instances, the disease had been contracted in town. At Smithville the disease took a stronger hold and we regret to learn that the number of deaths was much greater then we had supposed, some accounts putting it over 30 while we have information, nearly official in its character putting it at 15 to 18. The deaths out of Wilmington by the epidemic contracted here or introduced from this place will sum up about 30.

At first the colored people seemed to escape, or to have the disease in a very light form. Towards the close, however, they seemed to suffer almost as badly as the whites. The burials in the colored cemetery during the epidemic reached 111. It is likely that all the deaths of colored persons may have reached 150.

Thus we have the following result of the progress of the disease:

Died in town (white)	500
" " (colored)	150
" out of town (white)	30
	680
Deduct for usual mortality from other causes	26
	654

The number of cases reported by physicians as being actually under treatment did not, we are certain, at any time show the number of cases actually occurring, as, among colored people and indeed among many white people no call was made for a physician. The actual cases were no doubt all of 12 per cent. in advance of those to whom physicians were called and in regard to which reports were made. Some indeed think this is too small an allowance, but we think it quite large enough. Making this addition to the number of cases and deducting from the aggregate of deaths 26 for the usual mortality from other causes (a large deduction) we have a mortality equal to 37 per cent. of all the cases attacked.—The proportionate mortality was greatest at the outset and towards the close of the epidemic. The mortality among those already attacked was increased, while the spread of the disease among those not already attacked was restricted by the various cold changes which occurred prior to the coming of frost. Warm changes had effects precisely the reverse.

On the 25th September, General Beauregard wrote to the Mayor of Wilmington announcing that Dr. Choppin of his staff having offered his services to repair to Wilmington, he accordingly sent him, hoping that his experience and ability acquired at the Charity hospital and in his private practice in New Orleans, might enable him to be of material aid to our suffering community. Dr. Choppin arrived by the next train, as did also Mr. Schouboe with seven nurses from Charleston. Mr. Schouboe volunteered his services and is one of the officers of the Mayor of Charleston. He with the nurses in charge was sent on by Mayor Macbeth.

On the 28th of September, a special order was issued from General Beauregard's head-quarters announcing the following assignments of medical officers:

"Surgeons E. North, W. T. Wragg, Wm. Huger, and D. A. White, to report temporarily to the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., for the relief of Yellow Fever patients at that place."

These gentlemen arrived promptly and engaged zealously in their work of mercy. Other nurses were sent on from Charleston as fast as suitable ones could be obtained. Subsequently Drs. Trescott, Seabrook and Cooper, all of the army, were at their own requests detailed for this special service, also a number of soldiers and nurses from the hospitals in Richmond.

As the epidemic spread, two pressing wants were felt—food and nursing. Stores were shut up and their owners gone, and no one would come in from the country with anything. The cases were very much scattered and a central hospital was called for. To supply food, a central depot was opened about the middle of October, where those able to buy could obtain supplies, and those not able could obtain assistance on the order of the Mayor or other authorities. About the same time the Confederate authorities turned the Seamen's Home Hospital over for the use of the town. On the 17th a Howard Association was formed, which was the means of effecting much good. The Journal had been compelled to succumb as early as the 13th, but we still kept up our bulletins, which were of considerable service to the cause, as giving the people some organ, and public effort some direction. All our hands but one have had the fever at some time during its visitation here, but none have died.

We truly believe that no description can possibly convey to any one who has not been here through the epidemic any idea of the appearance of utter desolateness and desertion which our town exhibited during the long weeks of the fever. We have gone all over town in broad daylight without meeting a vehicle save a doctor's buggy or a hearse, or seeing a human being but those controlling them. Everybody seemed to have left town. It is only to be regretted that more could not have left. But in truth the exodus was pretty general and the weight of calamity seemed to press on those remaining more heavily as the great body of the wealthier inhabitants and nearly all the wealthier families had gone. If any families remained that had the means to get away, they were caught here by accident. Indeed very many families had been away all summer, to be beyond the reach of invasion.

It was in truth a melancholy time—sickness, death, desertion and famine seemed combining against us, yet we had many grounds for thankfulness. Our sister communities came nobly to our aid. We were able, measurably at least, to meet the wants of the suffering and the destitute, and the spirit of mutual assistance seemed to gain strength as men looked the danger in the face and felt that they must meet it together.

We have no time to-day for further particulars, and cannot refer to individual cases in the few remaining sentences of this article, without running the risk of doing injustice. We may have more to say hereafter.

Some little stealing and some very little robbing of houses has been done, but considering that the Mayor and six policemen had to stand for the whole guardians of the city by night and by day, and recollecting how many houses and stores were precipitately abandoned, the wonder is not that some few such things occurred, but that many more did not occur. We, ourselves, lost two Muscovies, but one of them was a pugnacious old drake, about ten years of age. We pity the thief.

THE Legislature of North Carolina met yesterday.—It has very important business before it. We were going to say it had much business, but that would not have been correct. If what is done is done wisely and judiciously, experience has shown that very little will suffice. If not so done, still less ought to satisfy us as to quantity. To wisely let things alone, may at times show as high an order of wisdom and more moral firmness than is displayed by even the boldest reformer of abuses.

Too much legislation is likely to be the mistake of the Legislatures of all the Southern States—the attempt to correct, by positive enactment, evils which have their origin in violated laws of trade—the attempt to make men conscientious by statutory regulation, these and all other artificial measures, may most wisely be let alone. There are so many things that *must* be left to regulate themselves, but which legislators *will* think that *they* can regulate, that we almost dread to see Legislatures meet, though admitting their necessity, and appreciating the general intelligence and patriotism of their members.

Salt for instance is too high. How will you make it lower? A true political economist would say—Increase your volume of Salt and decrease your volume of currency. You can only do the first by appealing to men's love of money—their hopes of pecuniary reward, and this will not be done by the enactment of stringent measures or indeed by any arbitrary course on the part of the Legislative or Executive departments of our State government. In the present state of the country, the question of reducing the volume of our redundant currency is a more serious question and one more difficult of solution. As Confederate notes may be said to have taken the place of all other notes, when currency is referred to, Confederate notes are meant, and therefore any action in the matter devolves upon the Confederate Congress and the Confederate Executive. We know of only one way of restricting or curtailing our superabundant circulation, and that is by encouraging in every way the funding of Confederate Treasury Notes, either by their exchange for Confederate bonds or interest-bearing certificates, by either of which means they would be withdrawn from general circulation. We do trust that the Confederate Congress will bend all its energies and wisdom to provide effective measures for reducing the circulation, and that our legislatures will have as little as possible to do with that system of quackery in legislation that would prevent the operation of natural causes by application of artificial nostrums.

We confess it seems to us also that it would be the part of wisdom and patriotism for our several States to indulge very moderately in the use of the embargo, as against their sister States. Virginia embargoes flour, and North Carolina embargoes salt, and some other State something else, and the needful exchange of commodities is interrupted, and evil must eventually result.—*Daily Journal, 18th inst.*

IT is six weeks since our last weekly issue. We have lost the issue of five numbers. Of course our subscribers shall receive the full number.

For our suspension we are sure that we need offer no apology. We published as long as we could, resumed as soon as we could, and in the meantime were here doing what little service we could. Our own losses, by the derangement of our business, and by sickness, have been far from inconsiderable, but we do not complain. We only ask our friends to sustain us as they have done, and we will endeavour to show that we are able and willing to merit their support.

THE NORTHERN administration papers proclaim the determination of the Lincolnite government and military authorities, not to permit their armies to go into winter quarters, but to push forward this winter without ceasing, seeming to take the view that the longer the struggle is protracted, the greater will be the obstacles to Northern success.

We must confess to serious doubts of any extended operations by land, in a country so large as this, and with roads so impassable as most of those in the Southern States are in the winter season. If Burnside, or Burnside's successor, aims at an advance on Richmond, he must either make the effort at once, or transfer his operations to the line of the James River; for the time is rapidly approaching when no active movements from the Potomac can be attempted by either party. Neither can anything further be accomplished in the way of field operations in Western Virginia. General Loring was recalled from the Kanawha, and General Echols, whoever *he* may be, placed in his stead, and he, depending upon the report of a Yankee spy, representing himself as a deserter, skedaddled from the Kanawha, and the Salines, leaving the salt works to the enemy, and giving up most of the fruits of a successful summer campaign. The spy reported enormous bodies of Lincoln troops advancing by all manner of routes, and so, depending exclusively upon this information, Echols left, without sufficient cause, as it turns out.

The enemy's operations in the West must be mainly confined to the vicinity of the rivers. It not only gets as cold as blazes in the interior, not to say the mountainous regions of Tennessee and Northern Alabama and Mississippi, but as a rule the roads become wholly bottomless and impracticable for artillery or baggage trains.

We may expect the most active movements in Northern Virginia at once, or not at all this season. Then the effort will probably be to approach Richmond by the James River from the South side, with the view of taking Drewry's Bluff in the rear. Coincident with this or possibly before it, attacks will in all likelihood be made on Weldon, N. C., and Mobile, Alabama, which are now the most important strategic points on the seaboard of the Confederacy, the one being the key to the railroad connections between the seat of government and the whole Southern Atlantic States, while the capture of Mobile would lay open the whole region of the Alabama, being the very heart of the extreme South.

Of course the Mississippi, Tennessee and other streams will swarm with expeditions, and the effort to obtain complete control of the "Father of waters" by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson will be renewed with fierce determination, now that colder weather permits it to be done with impunity, so far as the effects of the climate are concerned.

Charleston, Savannah and Wilmington, are, next to Mobile, the most important points on the Coast, either strategically, or from their own intrinsic value. Charleston and Wilmington interfere with the effectiveness of the blockade. Savannah does not, since the capture of Fort Pulaski. We therefore think that Charleston will probably be attacked before Savannah.

Can we in Wilmington promise ourselves any immunity from attack? The enemy knows as well as we do the character and value of our rivers and railroads.—He knows and feels also that the possession of Wilmington is alone necessary to give him control of all the navigable waters of the State. Surely, keeping these facts in view, it would be folly for us to flatter ourselves with the idea that we will not be attacked. We cannot do that, but we may, by active preparation, provide against capture and consequent ruin.

Ten Men Drowned—Heavy Firing—Thirteen of the Enemy Captured.

Heavy firing was heard here yesterday forenoon. We learn that the blockaders had run a schooner ashore near Moore's Inlet, on the Sound, and a brig ashore near Fort Fisher.

The brig was the Fanny Lewis belonging to John Frazer & Co. She grounded yesterday morning on the reef at New Inlet and we regret to learn that Captain Gardner, his mate and eight of his crew were drowned in trying to reach the shore. The brig lies out of the range of the blockaders. Only two of the crew of the brig were saved. They were brought off by Midshipman Moses, and picked crew with the largest garrison boat from Fort Fisher. We presume that all the assistance that can be rendered, will be sent down to try and save the vessel and cargo. The weather was very unfavorable yesterday and the chances were bad.

The Schooner was burned by a boat's crew of thirteen men sent for that purpose from one of the blockaders.—The boat's crew was captured by Captain Newkerk, with a portion of his Cavalry, to whom information had been given by the crew of the schooner who escaped.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

The Telegraph.

How long is the Telegraph office at this important point to remain closed? How long are the people and the press to suffer for the want of the facilities possessed by nearly every petty village in the Confederacy.—We have had heavy frost here nearly two weeks since. All hands are at work. The fever is no longer dangerous or even thought of. Why is the Telegraph behind everything else? Do let us have it at work immediately.

The Fever.—Our Statement.

Physicians and other parties entitled to be well-informed have remarked to us that, in their opinion, the statement of cases and deaths given in our first editorial article on Monday, fell considerably short of the full extent of the epidemic in regard both to its extent and mortality.

This may be so, yet our statement was as correct as the data upon which it was founded, enabled us to make it, and these data were the best and indeed the only ones within our reach. The reports of cases were made by the physicians themselves to the Mayor, and given to us by him for publication from day to day. The reports of deaths were based upon those of interments, and these latter we took every means to obtain correctly, but owing to deaths and sickness among those connected with the Cemetery, we may, in some instances, have failed to do so; but we cannot believe that these instances were many in number, nor the failures important in character. For the satisfaction of the public, we beg that the authorities of the Cemetery, and indeed all other public authorities, will co-operate with, and lend us all the assistance they can, in getting and arranging for publication, a correct list of all persons for whose interment permits were issued from the 20th day of August until the 20th day of November, whether such interments were made in Oakdale Cemetery, or in private family burying grounds, beyond the limits of town.

WE are authorised to state that the sale of all articles at the Public Store, or Central Depot, will wholly cease in a very few days,—just as soon, in fact, as our grocers can replenish their stocks and be prepared to meet the wants of the community. The store will still be kept as a depot for the storage and gratuitous distribution of articles of necessity to those not able to buy them. Store keepers need not be deterred from making up their stocks by fear of the competition of the public store. As a store it was only a temporary arrangement, rendered necessary by the peculiar position of things during the epidemic As a depot for the distribution of relief to the necessitous, it may, and probably must become a more permanent arrangement.

WE had hoped to be able to give the organization of the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina, and also to publish the message of Governor Vance, but we have no Raleigh mail. We suppose that by some accident the train on the North Carolina R. R. failed to connect at Goldsboro'.

By the way, we do trust that in a few days the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be able to commence the running of some schedule that will not work so terribly against us and our subscribers as the present arrangement (rendered necessary by the epidemic) does. We see that all establishments are summoning back their hands to resume operations, the railroads among the rest, and we feel assured that our railroads will not be among the last to give an impetus to the revival of business by shaping their action with a view to that end

We do trust that if the Legislature of North Carolina intends to take any action in regard to the distillation of whiskey from grain, it will not imitate the policy of the Convention, which body took the best care to see that the horse was stolen before allowing the stable door to be locked. The Convention not only wrangled for weeks over the prohibitory ordinance, but when it had, for very shame, to pass it, it postponed its operation to a future day, so distant as to make sure of the full amount of grain being made into whiskey; it left no room for doubt of the horse being not only stolen, but ridden clear out of sight, before it permitted the stable door to be even shut, to say nothing of locked.

The prohibition expires on the 1st of next January. If necessary in April last it will be doubly so in January next. It is not worth while to go over all the arguments, *pro* and *con*,—it is a matter of life and death, and the Legislature ought to see it. Food we must have. Whiskey most of us can dispense with.

A gentleman in Wilmington writes that he fears the fever is again on the increase. There were several new cases on Saturday, mostly among returned refugees. He mentions the death of a negro, who had passed but one night in town.—*Fay. Obs. 17th inst.*

The gentleman writing to the Observer was misinformed as to there being several new cases on Saturday, mostly among returned refugees. The physicians here report *no* new cases on Saturday or Sunday. There were two new cases on Monday and *no* new cases or deaths since. We have not been able to hear of a single case among returned refugees, who returned *after the frost*.

We wish to hide nothing. We have been earnest in warning all refugees to stay away as long as the fever existed, but we wish to state the facts of the case, and to correct the mistaken impression which a paragraph like the above from the correspondence of the Observer, is calculated (innocently, no doubt) to produce.

THERE seems at last to be something of a coincidence between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis. They have both got rid of high military advisers. Lincoln has decapitated General McClellan, and President Davis has accepted the resignation of Mr. Randolph, Secretary of War, and the only really head that the war department of the Confederate States has yet had. Lincoln is said to have removed McClellan because the latter would not advance, contrary to his military judgment. President Davis is said to have parted with Mr. Randolph, because of a difference of opinion relative to the appointment of subordinate officers.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* seeks to explain the decapitation of McClellan by assuming that political and diplomatic considerations of overruling importance determined Mr. Lincoln to order an advance, which for military reasons McClellan opposed, and so McClellan had to give way to some one who would move forward.

Many theatricals are said to have been enacted by McClellan and Burnside, when the order relieving the former from command, and conferring it upon the latter, was received at the head-quarters of the "Army of the Potomac." All this is in the characteristic style of the correspondents of Northern papers, but may amount to something, as McClellan and Burnside are fast friends, and both will, *on occasion* take "a little suthin," and so—after drinking "a few" they may have shed tears. The account says that tears rolled down the classic cheeks of McClellan, and that Burnside's strong and heavy frame shook, etc., etc. The tears were saved in a quart bottle.

However, McClellan is certainly removed from political considerations; either an active winter campaign in Virginia, at all hazards, is absolutely essential to Lincoln's administration at home and abroad and McClellan's opposing such campaign compelled Lincoln to remove him, or else the political pressure of the Republicans and Radicals forced Lincoln to get rid of one politically obnoxious to them as the Democratic and anti-Radical commander of the Federal army of the Potomac must be.

We do hope that the breach, if any, between President Davis and Mr. Randolph may be far from irreparable. We have a high opinion of Mr. Randolph, and at the same time great respect for Mr. Davis. We cannot help thinking however, that the President is inclined to do too much—to assume the personal direction of matters to a degree which must be exhausting to himself and can hardly be regarded as respectful to his confidential advisers, the heads of departments.

From Northern Virginia.

We have heard nothing from the seat of war to indicate any material change of affairs since our last report. There was a rumor afloat yesterday that the troops of Gen. Jackson had again captured Harper's Ferry, with an immense amount of valuable stores, but from what we know of the position of Gen. Jackson's forces as late as Friday morning we are satisfied that the rumor has no foundation in fact. The force of the enemy at Harper's Ferry is variously estimated, some persons placing it as high as 10,000, and others as low as 5,000.

A gentleman who left Winchester on Friday, and Charlestown on Thursday, says that everything was quiet in the Valley when he left. The enemy made an advance from Harper's Ferry on Sunday last, and came out as far as Rippon, five miles south-west of Charlestown, on the Berryville road. Their force was estimated at 5,000. Their mission seems to have been one of robbery more than anything else. Horses and other stock were stolen from parties living along the road, and in one instance some thirty fat hogs were driven from their pens, some of which were slaughtered on the road side. In Charlestown, what few goods were in the stores were thrown into the streets, and every species of vandalism that could well be imagined committed. A dispatch from Winchester, dated Friday, says that there is now no enemy in the Valley, except Harper's Ferry, and that the country is clear to the Potomac. Forty Yankee privates and six officers were captured on Thursday.

Reports represent that the enemy have retreated beyond Warrenton, and they are believed to be falling back to the border. On Thursday our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy about three miles north of Warrenton, in which four Yankees were killed, some ten or twelve wounded, and eight captured. Our loss in the skirmish was one killed and three wounded.—*Richmond Dispatch, 17th inst.*

A shoemaker in Knoxville the other day charged $30 for a pair of boots. He was at once taken up under the Exemption Act and conscripted for extortion!

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 18.

RICHMOND, November 17.—Baltimore papers of the 15th have been received.

A correspondent with Burnside's army telegraphs that the Federal front was fifteen miles beyond the Rappahannock River, south of Warrenton on the 12th instant.

Some of the most prying of the Washington correspondents assert that the foreign relations of the United States are threatening, especially those with France and Spain.

Gen. McClellan is besieged with visitors from New York, Philadelphia and other places. On Thursday evening the citizens of Trenton, N. J., gave him an overwhelming demonstration. He responded in a speech which was frequently interrupted by the cheers of the audience. The closing sentence was: "While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution for your nationality and your rights."

Lord Lyons recently had an interview with Seward.

Yankee correspondents, speaking of the interview, say nothing whatever of an official character has been received from England or any other European power, indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in connection with the recognition of the South.

Mr. Cobden has been speaking against any interference in American affairs, or the recognition of the South.

Mr. Slidell had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon on the 28th ult.

The London *Times* says the Federals are justified in a vigorous prosecution of the right of search in Bermuda waters, where the contraband traffic is so brisk. The *Times'* City Article says that Lord Lyons took out full assurances that, while England will be eager, in concert with other nations, to adopt any step to protect permanent peace, she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hairs breadth from the course of non-intervention.

The *Times* is glad to see the Democrats making a show of force at the North, and believes their success is the most promising for peace.

The abdication and flight of King Otho from Greece is fully confirmed.

Cotton was very dull on the 29th, at a decline of one to two pence per pound. Consols were quoted at 93½ for money.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, says the French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by Gen. Butler, and that the State Department is ready to back down to any extent from Butler's acts; also that the Spanish Minister has demanded an apology for the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Farragut's fleet.

Army News.

RICHMOND, November 17.—Intelligence direct from the army to-day represents everything quiet. The report of a fight at Harper's Ferry is untrue.

Resignation of Secretary Randolph.

RICHMOND, November 17.—Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, has tendered his resignation, and it is understood to have been accepted by the President. The reported cause of the resignation is a difference of opinion relative to the appointment of subordinate officers.

LATEST.—The latest from Fredericksburg says the enemy are on the opposite side of the river, and skirmishing has been going on all day. The enemy are held in check thus far.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, commanding this Department, has been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*.

From the Charleston Courier.

News from Florida.

Editors Courier:—We have had a very agreeable change of wheather here. For the past week it has been clear and cold. This morning a very heavy white frost made its appearance, the first this season. It is quite acceptable, I assure you

During the past week three arrests were made in this city; two were deserters from the United States Steamer Huntsville, the third was a very suspicious person, supposed to be a spy from the blockaders off St. Mark's, who has been picking up information throughout this section of the country for the past few days. His manner and actions were of so suspicious a nature as to have led to his arrest. No examination has been made yet.

Information has been very recently received in this city from Pensacola, from which we learn that Commodore Farragut, United State Navy, who attacked Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, and which led to the capture of that city, is at present at Pensacola with a large fleet waiting orders from his Government to open an attack on Mobile, which orders were daily expected.

The demand for salt at the salt works below was greatly increased last week, in consequence of which the price advanced to $16 per bushel. Eleven teams passed through within the last week from Augusta for the salt works to procure the article, which is regarded as a very fine quality. Our troops are buying the article for camp use at $6 when provided with a ticket from their Captain.

The Jefferson county farmers say they have taken in the largest crop of corn this season, and, for its quality, is the best they have ever taken in at any time. They have full and plenty.

The latest advices from Tampa say that five United States vessels were off that place. Some little shelling was done by the vessels, but we have received no official account as to damages, etc. The enemy's shelling was evidently feeling for batteries, which, it appears, did not open, perhaps waiting until the ships were within reach of the guns in our batteries. There seems to be a determination on the part of the people on shore to do a little fighting before they are compelled to surrender.

At Jacksonville the enemy carried off every slave they could lay hands on, with some free colored persons.

Flour is held at $50 per barrel. Molasses $7 per gallon. Salt $20 per bushel. F. S.

Tallahassee, Florida, November 10, 1862.

From Mobile.—Holly Springs Re-occupied by Our Cavalry.

MOBILE, November 17.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Abbeville, Miss., 17th, says: "Our cavalry again occupy Holly Springs. The enemy have retired to Grand Junction and Bolivar."

PROMOTIONS.—Col Stephen D. Ramseur, 49th Reg't, promoted to Brig. General. This makes Lt. Col. Lee M. McAfee Colonel, and Maj. J. A. Flemming, Lt. Col. of the 49th.

Col. J. H. Lane, 28th Regt promoted to Brig. General, which makes Lt. Col. Samuel D. Lowe, Col., and Maj. W. J. Montgomery Lt. Col.

Col. Robert H. Cowan, 18th regiment, resigned, making Lt. Col. Thomas J. Purdie, Colonel, and Major Forney George Lt. Colonel.—*Spirit of the Age.*

From the State Journal.

To the People of Eastern North Carolina.

The Senate of the Confederate States, at its last session, appointed the undersigned on a Committee to procure evidence of the various acts of vandalism, wanton destruction of public and private property, inhumanity to non-combatants, &c., by the enemy.

I earnestly appeal to all having knowledge of such acts to cause affidavits of respectable and reliable witnesses to be taken and forwarded to me at as early a period as practicable.

Affidavits will be sworn to before a Clerk of a Court of record with his official seal attached, or before a Justice with the certificate of the Clerk of the County Court, under, seal, certifying his official character.

Papers circulating among Eastern citizens will please copy. W. T. DORTCH.

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 11, 1862.

A STRONG APPEAL.—The arguments and appeals for intervention and recognition in England are stronger than we could suppose, from the revelations and utterances of opinion permitted to reach us through the selections of the Northern press. We simply mention the fact, and do not wish to express an opinion, and above all we do not desire to give any excuse for omission or delay in preparations to any officials charged with our defences, or the conduct of our war. We believe if we had shown less desire for recognition, and more active exertions in and for ourselves, recognition would have been ere this accorded.

The London *Standard* of the 22d October devotes a leader of nearly two columns to this topic. We quote the following:

Every circumstance that ever justified intervention justifies it in the case of America. No war was ever such a nuisance to the neutral world. No attempt to subjugate a reluctant people was ever less excusable or more helpless. The South is incomparably more worthy of aid than were the Greeks or the Belgians; the Federal Government is infinitely less respectable than Holland, and its present mode of waging war more barbarous than that of Sultan Mahmoud.

If ever a joint intervention was required it is in this case, and in preventing or holding aloof from it, England neglects her duty and her honor. We should have a right to interfere alone in aid of a good cause and a kindred people—in vindication of humanity and of national freedom—and it would clearly be our interest to do so, for peace costs us more than war could cost. But we have scarcely the right to withhold others from doing the duty from which we shrink; and if we allow them to do it without us we shall [illegible] this war [illegible] the Great Powers, as surely as Prussia and Austria did by their pusillanimous behavior in 1864.

Such utterances repay many sheets or pages of the mercenary and mendacious truculence of the Exeter Hall organs.

THE ENEMY ON THE COAST.—Matters on the coast have been quiet for some days past, the enemy being satisfied, from the warm reception given him near Darien, that he cannot land and remain at any point, for any length of time, with impunity. Their forces are very small, so small that they are reduced to the necessity of organizing negro companies, and degrading their warfare to mere plundering and marauding expeditions. So long as they have gunboats and barges and we have none, this state of things must continue, and the only remedy is for our people to move away from the immediate coast and near the mouths of the rivers. The enemy can land somewhere, in spite of any force we may be able to organize against him. We have six cavalry companies stationed on the coast between here and St. Mary's, and three more will be placed in the field in the course of a few days. With them, if our people will only exercise the good sense to keep without the enemy's line, nothing need be feared. Gen. Mercer has long been trying to effect this, but some would stay in spite of his repeated requests and to their own hurt. Infantry for the coast, and especially raw and undisciplined troops, are of but little, if any, value. The enemy move in stramers, pounce down when nobody is expecting them, and as pickets cannot be stationed in sight of each other along the whole line, our force, to be effective, must be mounted, so as to move rapidly from point to point. This is what Gen. Mercer is now doing, and hopes to have perfected at a very early day.

Savannah Republican, 15th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—The Raleigh *Journal* is requested by Rev. J. S. Long to state that the members of the North Carolina Conference, at its approaching session, in Raleigh, will be received at the Exchange Hotel, Hillsboro' Street, and appointed to their homes. They are expected to come unaccompanied by their families or friends, as circumstances will render it impossible to accommodate others than preachers and stewards.

Fredericksburg Again Threatened.

RICHMOND, November 17.—A report reached Fredericksburg last night that the Yankees were again advancing on that place to re-occupy it, in consequence of which a quantity of manufactured tobacco belonging to merchants was destroyed. This morning the apprehension and excitement among the people increased and a large number left the town. The mail train which left about noon brought down a number of refugees. At the time of their departure the enemy had not appeared, but were believed to be within fifteen miles. Various extravagant rumors in relation to this affair have been circulated here to-day

Small Pox.

Three new cases have occurred in the buildings appropriated for the use of the Small Pox patients, about two miles from town, and one case about half a mile further. They all appear in a mild form. The case in which it first originated has recovered.

Tarboro' Southerner, 15th inst.

COLORED WIT.—"My brudders," said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all affliction in all ob your troubles, dar is one place where you can can always find sympathy."

"Whar? Whar?" cried several.

"In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes upward.

Shocking Murder.

We learn that a man by the name of Cornwell, from Chester District, S. C., was murdered in Dallas on Friday night last, in a most brutal manner, by being knocked in the head with an axe by some unknown person or persons, whilst sleeping at his camp fire, on the outskirts of that town.—His skull was mashed in for a space of three by two inches, and his bed and clothes covered with blood, presenting a ghastly spectacle when found. He was at once removed to 'Squire Hoffman's Hotel, where he received every necessary attention from the citizens, and skillful surgical aid from Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Dallas, who removed the pieces of broken bone, and dressed the horrible wound; but the assassin's midnight blow had done its work too well for human power to save its victim, and after lingering speechless until 9 o'clock Sunday morning he died.

This unfortunate man arrived in Dallas about 7 o'clock Friday evening, on his way home from Lincolnton, and after remaining a short time, rode out to where his negro man had camped for the night. About 2 o'clock the next morning the negro, who was sleeping in the wagon, gave the alarm, and reported that he heard his master struggling and jumped out to see what was the matter, and as he did so saw two men run down the road, and he thought a third ran into the woods. No further clue to the perpetrators of the fiendish deed had been obtained up to the time our informant left.

An inquest was held on the body Sunday, but we have not learned their verdict, nor whether any additional facts in relation to the case were elicited.

Shelby (N. C.) Eagle, 12th inst.

The Mayor gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions, since his last publication.

City Council of Montgomery, Alabama, through J. F. Johnson, Mayor,	$500
D. J. Gornto,	50
One box supplies from the Ladies of Asheville for the sick	

HON. JOHN DAWSON,
Mayor of Wilmington,

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find the following amounts contributed by our citizens for the relief of the needy in your town. From

Allmand A. McKoy,	$20 00
John L. Holmes,	25 00
Mrs. Sarah E. London,	20 00
Miss Anna Wright,	10 00
Mrs. A. E. Childs,	5 00
Mrs. Mary V. Anderson,	20 00
Mrs. John A. Brown,	5 00
Mrs. A. H. Cutts,	20 00
Mr. C. P. Johnson,	5 00
" Robt. A. Moseley,	5 00
" John C. Carroll,	5 00
" Thomas Britt,	2 00
" James T. Giddings,	2 00
" Warren Johnson,	5 00
" Thomas M. Lee,	10 00
" Robert Peterson,	5 00
" Owen D. Holmes,	25 00
" Amos S. C. Powell,	5 00
Mrs. R. C. Holmes,	5 00
Mr. Thomas H. Holmes,	5 00
" L. C. Hubbard,	5 00
" Jere J. King,	20 00
	229 00
Of this amount $21 was expended for mutton and sent down before this	21 00
Cash now remitted	208 00

This money was paid to me with request to forward to Mayor Dawson.

ALLMAND A. McKOY.

Recent Promotions of Officers in the 3d. N. C. Infty.

1st. Lt. James H. Albritton to be Captain	Co. A.
2nd Lt. Wm. G. Williams, to be 1st Lt.	" "
1st Sgt. Jos. H. Darden, to be 2nd Lt.	" "
2nd Sgt. —— Lane, to be 2nd Lt.	" "
1st Lt. Jno. VanBokkelen, to be Captain	Co. D.
2nd Lt. John Cowan, to be 1st Lieut.	" "
Corporal Jesse Tindalls, to be 2nd Lt.	" "
2nd Lt. Ed. H. Armstrong, to be Captain	Co. G.
2nd Lt. A. H. Rhodes, to be 1st Lieut.	" "
1st Sgt. James I. Metts, to be 2nd Lt.	" "
2nd Sgt. —— Henderson, to be 2nd Lt.	" "
2nd Lt. A. Swift Galloway, to be Capt.	Co. H.
2nd Lt. A. L. DeRosset, to be 1st Lieut.	" "
2nd Sgt. R. H. Lyon, to be 2nd Lieut.	" "
3rd Sgt. Z. Loudermilk, to be 2nd Lt.	" "
1st. Lt. Thos. E. Armstrong, to be Captain	Co. K.
2nd Lt. A.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 17th, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: As you have resumed the regular publication of the "Journal" may I be allowed to occupy some space in your columns to ask some questions and make some suggestions to the authorities—the persons who hold the reins and control the purse strings of this devoted town.

Wood is wanted for the poor. The widow and the orphan, the poor convalescent is suffering and must suffer. There is money not belonging to the town coffers nor intended to be held back as a reserved fund—money belonging to the poor and the distressed, given by charitable non-residents Why cannot a steamboat be chartered to go up the river to bring down wood for the relief of the poor sufferers shivering for the want of it? Or why cannot truck and wood cars be hired from the rail road companies and wood be bought up the lines of the roads and brought down? The railroad companies would surely be moderate in their charges for freight, if they made any charge at all against a distressed town, from which they have received so many benefits and out of which they have made so much money.—You know Messrs. Editors, as you have remarked your selves, that there are large numbers of poor and deserving people, who have had the fever and are much debilitated, to whom a proper supply of wood is a matter of life and death. There is money to get it. If it is not got it will be an act of criminal neglect on the part of those who would hoard the money of the poor to form a reserve fund for any after or outside purpose.

Now that it seems to be God's will to free this town from the pestilence that has taken off so many good and useful citizens, it will soon, I fear be flooded with cormorants of all descriptions—the few necessaries of life that are now on hand will be absorbed and commandized by them, and famine may take the place of pestilence in this ill-fated and, I fear, ill directed town, which has not a stick of wood in it, nor any meat for our suffering communuity now remaining in the place. If Gov. Vance can cut off our trade in salt with States from which we can get supplies, why should he not prohibit persons from coming here unless they bring with them all the necessaries of life they require for their own subsistance?

Why, when there was on more than one occasion the Board of Commissioners in town, could they attend Railroad and Bank meetings and could not or did not assemble to take council and make provisions for the afflicted people of town? Was it all for money and nothing for the people? Surely people will ask these questions—now and hereafter. X.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

The sanitary Committee are gratified in acknowledging the reception of $95 through O. F. Manson, Esq., of Richmond, seventy dollars of which is contributed by Judge Rollin's family, heretofore acknowledged, and $25 from Geo. Larry, Sen., Esq., of Mecklenburg, Va.; also from a lady of Richmond, through the hand of Rev. J. L. Prichard's Son, $5—and from P. Murphy, Esq., three bbls potatoes. P. W. FANNING, Sec'y.

November 17th, 1862.

From the North.

The Richmond *Examiner* has a narrative from a gentleman, who returned to Richmond on Friday after a perilous trip across the border. We extract the following:

EFFECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS.

I was at Willard's the evening the news came in.—The hotel was crowded with brilliant uniforms, but there was a dead silence. No man dared say yea or nay. The *Evening Star* was forbidden to publish any returns. The countenances of those I watched narrowly seemed to say, "We are drifting towards the whirlpool; let the catastrophe come." The government officers were thrown into convulsion; the venal clerks in the departments cursed the Democratic party, and cursed New York, declaring them both to be more secesh than Jeff. Davis and Richmond. It is said Old Abe had a frightful chill; Mrs. Lincoln chuckled and Seward lied. I believe the President got drunk, as there is always a dreadful waste of whiskey after a battle or an unfavorable election.

In Philadelphia there was a perfect panic. People gathered into knots and talked excitedly; some saying New York will secede, others the Government has gone under, others the South can never be subjugated. Business for a time was almost suspended. Democratic orators *pretend* to favor a vigorous prosecution of the war.

In my judgement little or nothing can be looked for from the Democratic party. It would be willing to suspend hostilities to negotiate a reconstruction of the Union, but consent to an eternal separation it will *not now*. The South need expect help from no source except from God and the success of her valiant sons—There is no doubt in the world that the Abolition Government is making the most gigantic efforts to accomplish what she has hitherto failed to do. *I saw nothing but the most untiring activity and energy in every department.* If we can defeat them in one more great battle, we may begin to look for signs of peace; then I believe the Democratic party will be transmuted into a peace party, and the platform of Ben Wood, whose speech on the the 22d of May the New York *Herald* published on the day of the election, will be accepted as that of the Democratic leaders; this is peace on any terms.

THE TYRANNY OF ABOLITION RULE.

We must here digress for a moment to speak of one impression which can never be effaced from the mind of him who abhors the wicked abuse of delegated power. The spirit of poor Maryland is broken. That sentiment of noble daring and elevated patriotism which once characterized her sons has been shivered by the stroke of a despot's sceptre. Men now cower as slaves, where they once trod as freemen. It is shameful—it is humiliating beyond expression. Could tears blot out the stains of her cowardice, I would gladly say, "O', that my head were waters and mine eyes fountains of tears. Arrest without trial or hearing, confiscation, imprisonment, spies and espionage have done the work. When I entered Washington the same cordial welcome, the same pleasant greeting was anticipated which was hitherto extended, but my best friends beheld me with terror—they shunned me as if I had been a madman. I sent for one, he came, and we met in a darkened chamber to converse in a low whisper less the dumb walls should hear and proclaim the conclave. "You must leave the city," were almost his first words, "or in twenty-four hours you will be arrested and imprisoned." "But who knows it," I asked. "Everybody will know it. There are spies in the streets and in the house, and your best friend may betray you. Money has corrupted the best, and the dungeon terrified the bravest. No man here is sure of his liberty for a day, much less a Confederate."

"No longer than yesterday they arrested Mr. Blank, a citizen of Georgetown, and carried him to the old Capitol. My advice is to leave, and that instantly."—"Well, where shall I go?" "Any where is safer than here. Go to R———, the proclamation has made every man in the town and country secessionist. You will find friends."

We met again by appointment, and it was amusing to watch his nervous deportment and the anxious solicitude depicted upon his countenance. I entered his office as stealthily as a thief. He closed the window blinds, locked the door, and drew his chair close to me, that we might converse in a whisper. During the conversation I forgot the despotism around and about me, and began to speak in the tone of a freeman. He looked up in alarm, crying hush! I could not but ask, is this the land of liberty? At the expiration of an hour, he signified it was time to withdraw. After the compliments of the evening, I approached the door, he caught me by the arm, and drew me aside, assumed a listening attitude for a few seconds, then turned off the gas, unlocked the dobr, reconnoitered the street, and beckoned me to move on. We proceeded cautiously for two or three squares, when he halted, frankly told me he could see me no more, and bid me farewell!

Now this man possesses a heart as warm and generous as ever beat in a man's bosom, and is a secessionist; but the corrupt atmosphere of Abolition dominion has blighted the flowers which would beautifully bloom on a soil so noble.

Pennsylvania.

The removal of McClellan has brought things to a fever heat in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 12th, alluding to the precarious state of affairs at Camp Curtin, the principal camp of the drafted men of the Keystone State, says:

The state of feeling at Camp Curtin is unsettled, so far as the drafted men are concerned. The objections to going into the old regiments also persisted in, while the idea of giving up their company organizations is regarded as an act of tyranny. It is in contemplation to test the matter legally. The purpose is to bring a case before a court, and test whether the men drafted can claim the provision and protection of the State law under which they were called into service, or whether the officers now in the service can force the drafted men in the old regiments. This would be the proper and the safe means of settling what is really a grave difference.

The duty of the provost guard at present is of a character at once onerous and dangerous. They occupy a position which is not fairly understood by the men in Camp Curtin, with whom a difficulty exists as to their disposal in companies and regiments. The provost guard are bound to execute their orders. They are soldiers who know nothing but obedience, and it is to be hoped that the drafted men will not tempt the provost guard into what might seem to be, if not actually become, bloody force. On the night of the 5th, the guard, while on duty, were very badly treated by the men in Camp Curtin. They were assailed with stones thrown by men concealed behind tents, and otherwise rudely attacked by the drafted men. Insubordination of this kind is disgraceful to the guilty.

Since the differences and dissatisfactions among the drafted men large numbers have deserted, and the purpose to do so is also avowed by still larger numbers of the men now in Camp Curtin. Every hour adds to the embarrassment. On the 6th instant, one of the men, in attempting to break the guard, was shot in the leg, and severely if not dangerously wounded.

A FEMALE RECRUIT was detected lately at Rochester, New York, by trying to put on her pants over her head.

For the Journal.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Oct. 14, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

Gentlemen:—In the Journal of the 9th inst., you copy from the Newbern *Progress* an account of a fight at Plymouth, N. C., You copy without a word of comment, and also without stating that the *Progress* is a Yankee paper. I infer therefore, that the statement in the *Progress* is the only one you have seen of the fight with the enemy near Plymouth, and I think the manner in which it appears in your paper is well calculated to make our people believe it a true account, when in fact a more lieing statement could not have been gotten up by even McClellan or Pope.—There is but one truth in the whole statement, and that is that information of the approach of our little force was given by a "native Carolinian". The facts are that some fifteen of our Cavalry (dismounted) were sent early in the morning alluded to, near Plymouth in a reconnoitering expedition, and when within one and a half miles of the town, they were fired into by several times their number of Yankees, who were concealed in the woods. The fire was promptly returned and kept up until both parties retired. We lost one man, who, in the darkness, was taken prisoner. We did not loose a man either killed or wounded. We learned that twelve wounded Yankees were carried to Plymouth, we heard of none being killed

Since the above, Lt. Ward, with twelve of Walker's cavalry made a bold dash at the enemy, ran them into the town, and captured several Yankees and tories, without one of his men getting even a scratch. But the *Progress*, will doubtless claim this, too, as a tremendious Yankee victory. ROANOKE.

List of Casualties in the 3d N. Carolina Infantry, September 17th, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wounded.—Col Wm L DeRosset, Maj S L Thurston, Sgt Maj Jas Clarke.

Company A—Killed—2d Lt Arthur M Speight; Privates J F Carman, Nathan Butts, J J Dale, J E Hart, W. H. Jones, Robt Randolph, J H Suggs, Henry West. Wounded—2d Lt Wm G Williams, Sgt H Grady, Corp O J Pate; Privates W Bryant, J D Beamah, Leroy Churchill, J T Dale, J P Hill, Richard Heath, Jas P Heath, H T Harper, Peter Lawrence, B E Mitchell, J T Randolph, W Skinner, Hopkin Williams, B Baker, J H Best, P B Granger. Missing—Privates J Grant, S W Hill, J Harris, P B Hooker, R Jolly, O Moore, L J Radford, Miles Radford, James W. Taylor.

Company B—Killed—1st Lt Thos Cowan, 2d Lt Shade G Gillesuie, Sgt J J Whaley, Private F M Worley. Wounded—2d Lt G W Ward, Sgt W H Picket, Sgt S S Carroll, Corp H C Sandlin, Privates J C Bostick, J T Bishop, J D Batchelor, David Chambers, A B Dail, B W Drew, Dan Griffin, W C Gavin, J L Holland, Matthew Jones, Jarvis Everett, Dan Kelley, H G Lanier, J J Middleton, J Q Pickett, L S Register, L Reaves, B H Sullivan, Robt Sumner, Jesse Thigpen, A Thigpen, J D Wilkins. Missing—Anson Deal, Elias Sutton, Danl W Teachey.

Company C—Killed—Privates S H Manker, Lem Nowell, R Strickland. Wounded—Capt H W Horne, 2d Lieut N A Graham, Sgt J Strickland, Privates George Autrey, A Arnett, Patrick Bane, J C Bryant, Travis Bedgole, G T Calcutt, J A Cole, W H Giles, James Jones, W M Johnson, R Johnson, D R McKinnon, John McLain, W Mason, J C Melellin, J McDonald, J Rouse, S N Sewall, H Williford. Missing—Privates J B Horne, P N Oliphant, W J Sessoms, A Smith, D Smith, C Tyson.

Company D—Killed—Capt E G Meares, Privates James Gilmore, Wm Stokes. J B Gully, supposed killed. N B Rochelle, died of wounds. Wounded—2d Lt Wm J Bivins, Sgt Wm H Barr, Corp Marion Vann, Privates Charles O Avery, George English, James English, James Garvey, Jos Harrell, John Hines, Luke Kornegay, Joseph E Neele, Wm T Stine, Alex Wiggs, Churchill Adams, W H Best, A S Baldue, D J Beanch, Wm Holmes, J Fleming, Matthew Hart, R W Best, John Moore, S Mills, A Baldue, J McClenny.

Company E—Killed—Corp W J Everett, Privates W R Breece, C D Phillips. Wounded—Capt Wm T Ennet, Sgt Saml Mills, Privates J Bishop, J F Blake, James Breece, W M Brady, Simpson Bullock, E L Eders, W Heady, J E Hobbs, J Hansley, W H Jenkins, B B Jackson, J R King, S H McCaulay, J H McLemore, Eli Porter, L S Phillips, D C Phillips, A W Phillips, A Richardson, W Thomas, R W Yopp. Missing and probably killed—Privates A J Hobbs, J W King, N McLeod, R W Sinclair.

Company F—Killed—Sgt G J M Bell, Privates J H Hawkins, Miles Potter, A H Jessice, A Martin, Gibson Williams. Wounded—1st Lt R S Radcliffe, Sgt H M Potter, Corp P H Smith, Corp J B Bird, since dead, Privates J T Bird, K Britt, C Davis, C H Farrow, A W Moore, H F Northrop, T L Payne, W H Pickett, J R Phillips, W L Rowe, J E Sheffield, J Sampson, Tom Mike Smith, wounded and prisoner, H Martin took the oath. Missing—J Simpson, R A Hightower.

Company G—Killed—Capt E H Rhodes, 1st Lt William H Quince, Privates J Bell, D Currain, B Davis, J Faison, J Hill, John Banks, D Oliver, J Sutton. Wounded—2d Lieut A H Rhodes, Sgt O C Hill, Sgt L Avery, Corp J R Young, Corp W F Covell, Privates P Aman, M Carr, A Capps, H E Henderson, B F Higgins, J O Herring, J T Pool, J W Pipkins, G C Riges, B Sheppard, J E Winbury, E P Eubanks, since dead. Missing—Privates N J Conoway, N Holloman, J Kellum, E W O Riggs, J Ray.

Company H—Killed—1st Lieut D E McNair, Corp'l J S Buie, J L Pridgin. Privates E V Blizzard, A Johnson.—Wounded—2nd Lieut A L DeRosset, Sgt J M Sikes. David A Sikes. Privates R Aldrige, W W Benson, W L Benson, W Butler, H Baldwin, Jesse Brown, A Callum, E G Coble, J Ellis, T Jones J D Lambert, D Moore, Elijah Needham, C Stout, M Thornburg, W Vincannon, A G Vincnon. Missing—W Barefoot, J Baldwin, H Barnhill, R F Craven, G W Cheek, C C Michan, C B Sikes, R J Sikes, W B Simmons, A C Pope, G Spearman, J J Willett, D J Buie, W Rouse, W H Young, F Young.

Company I—Killed—Privates Joshua Civils, E G Jones. D A King, W R Medlin. Wounded—Capt A Craige, 1st Lieut W R Gaylard, Sgt Irving C Stone, J S Gorham, Corp A Gayland. Privates J Neill, A Congleton, P M Barnet, T P Barrow, A R Cutlar, T Cross, J B Davis, Bayner Daniels, W B Ferrell, J J Hinton, A A Ireland, J Padgett, T L Patrick, G W Ross, I Sawyer, B S Tingle, J Nipper.—Missing—J T Allen, S Bell, A C Crath, W Grey, T Lewis.

Company K—Killed—Capt David Williams, Corp A G Murray. Privates W W Anderson, T J Bloodworth, H J Bowden, D Moore, L W Ross, A Ward. Wounded—Sgt W A Bloodworth, Sam'l P Hand, Corp W B Player. Privates J H Brown, W J Brown, J B Blake, G H Cowan, R M Cowan, J Jones, J R Garriss, J L Mills, M D Mott, A Giddings, R Giddings, T J Cowan, R Rivenbark, J Spence, A Ross, T J Ramsay.

Strength of Regiment before the action, officers 26, enlisted 556.

Number of commissioned officers killed	8
" " " wounded	13
" enlisted men killed and since dead	54
" " " wounded	193
" " " missing	53
Total	321

Most of those marked "missing" are such as were known to have gone into the engagement, and with regard to whom there is no certain information. They are supposed to have been either killed or seriously wounded. We had but three prisoners taken, unhurt, on that battle-field. These have been returned and report that they were the only ones. Private Thos. M. Smith, Co. F, who was at first reported killed, they report as a prisoner and wounded through the body. With regard to the officers whom we left dead on the field, we have for the death of each, the evidence of a commissioned officer.

JNO. VANBOKKELEN,
1st Lieutenant and
Acting Adjutant 3d N. C. T.

Latest Northern News.

RICHMOND, November 15.—The removal of McClellan has created a tremendous excitement throughout the entire North. The indignation among the democrats is intense. A letter written by Halleck to Secretary Stanton says that Halleck, on the 1st October, advised a forward movement, and, on the 6th, he peremptorily ordered it; the refusing to execute this order is believed to be the main cause of McClellan's removal and disgrace. A dispatch from McClellan, dated October 22, says that portions of his army are without clothing and could not move until supplied. In New York and Philadelphia the removal met no favor. Intense excitement prevailed and the partizans of McClellan are noisy in their denunciations. Cheers are frequently proposed and given for him. The opinions of the Northern press possess considerable interest. The Washington *Chronicle* says the removal must be regarded as a purely military question. The necessity for active operations in Virginia has become imperative. The *Herald* says McClellan has fallen a victim to the radical Abolition faction; his crime was a persistent refusal to second the cause of negro emancipation.—The *World* says it fell like the sound of a tolling bell; every lover of his country was startled as from a dream of hope by the strange and sudden tidings. The Tribune says: Too late to save his friends, but not too late to save his country, the President has relieved McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac. His intimate friends and trusted counsellors were nearly all at heart opposed to the unqualified discomfiture of the rebels. The Times says it is a melancholy satisfaction to learn that the President of the United States did not keep McClellan in command of the army of the Potomac from any confidence in his capacity or fitness. The Philadelphia Ledger says the feeling here is one of general regret that the act was done when the army was in the face of the enemy and upon the eve of battle. When his officers assembled at his headquarters to bid him adieu, the only toast offered by McClellan was a laconic one. "The army of the Potomac." Burnside, on assuming command, said: "I accept control with a steadfast assurance that our just cause must prevail."—He has ordered all absent officers to return to their commands immediately. His headquarters are at Warrenton.

Hunter returns to the command of the department of the Carolinas.

Gold in New York, on the 10th, was quoted at 133.

Washington despatches of the 10th, say: No apprehensions are felt of foreign collision, unless it grows out of England in allowing privateers to be fitted out in her ports to prey upon American commerce.

The Washington *Star* has a despatch from Chicago, indicating that Lovejoy, the Abolitionist, was not re-elected to Congress.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: We have furnished 67 soldiers for the War, without one Conscript, or one substitute, and have had four men killed, and several others wounded and taken prisoners. Young men in our Precinct, whether rich or poor, married or single, do not lie around home and depend on their fathers raising money to hire substitutes for them by speculating on the War, and swindling the public, or on getting off upon some excuse, which though it may be in the bill of exemptions, is worse than ridiculous. We say, any man that would not fight in this War should be hand-cuffed, and made a slave of; whilst those who speculate on the War, ought to be hung up by the side of traitors and tories. As for our Confederate War Tax, all we have to say is, that we desire to see *that* Tax raised higher, and a Navy built—War Steamers. Gun-boats, and Battering Rams. Yes we are willing to give up *part* of our property to have the balance secured to us, and have our independence established in the bargain. In fact, we had rather have our sons begin the world without one dollar, with our independence fully established, than commence with what property we own, and they subject to hew wood and draw water for the monopolizing, bigoted, fanatical, hypocritical, superstitious, witch-burning, puritanical New Englanders. As for the Blockade, we believe that the lessons of economy and self-dependence we are being taught, and the hidden resources that have heretofore lain dormant in our Confederacy, and are now being developed, will be of more advantage to us during the next century than four such Wars would cost. We can remember when almost all the hats, shoes and clothes, worn in this county, and nearly all the farming utensils used were either manufactured in it, or in some of the adjoining counties. Now, how is it, or rather, how was it before the War commenced? Why, all our fur was sent off North to be manufactured into hats and sent back; all our rawhides were sent off there to be manufactured into shoes and sent back; all our cotton was sent off there to be manufactured into cloth and sent back; and all our rags sent off there to be manufactured into paper and sent back. We even sent there after ox yokes, axe handles, baskets, tubs, shoe pegs, &c.—articles which our negroes could make of rainy days. All to give employment to Northern manufacturers and shippers. Now what a pity it is but there was a brass wall built between the North and the South 100 feet thick, and 1,000 yards high; and every Yankee caught on this side during the next century, was hung; and every Southern man caught on the other side, had to share the same fate. But, then the Yankees would steal the brass, and manufacture it into sundry notions and sell it to Southern fools for gold!

Yes, the South has actually no use at all for the North. No, nor Europe neither. For our soil and climate are so various, that we can grow and manufacture every article they can, and can grow a great many articles of commercial importance which they cannot. A division of labor is all we need to enable us to be independent of the whole world; being able to grow and manufacture all articles of absolute necessity, and nearly all articles of luxury, and such of the latter as we cannot grow or manufacture, we can do very well without, or find substitutes for. And there is their rich, monopolizing, insolent, nobodies, who have grown rich by the operations of their high tariff and partial Navigation laws, expending their ill-gotten funds fishing up from the gutters in their large cities the vagabonds, filth and scum of both Europe and America, and sending them down here—they don't come themselves—to cut our throats because we have resolved to "hew wood and draw water" for them no longer, and to hold the slaves our ancestors bought from theirs, and honestly paid them for.—Also, they are running over us with a Navy 3 of the cost of which was taxed out of the which we will was sunk in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and every tory in this Confederacy a straddle of it. Nine or ten months after the sovereign and independent State of North Carolina had, through her delegates fairly chosen, unanimously dissolved the ties that bound her to the United States Government, there were traitors to be found in Newbern, tolling Abe Lincoln's House burners and robbers into our State, and holding office under them! And we hope that after this War is over, Jefferson Davis will have none of George Washington's "acts of oblivion" passed, but that every tory in the Confederacy will be hung. Wonder what the descendants, relations and friends of the late Hon. John Stanley, of Newbern, think of his son Edward, who has voluntarily put himself at the head of a gang of robbers and House burners, and is sending his "African Listing Masters" up this way after recruits for his Mass Abram's Army!

To conclude: we are as anxious to see the city of Richmond defended, and the vandals driven from the soil of Virginia as President Davis can be; but we beg to say, we do not believe our military authorities have done their duty towards Eastern North Carolina. For if they cannot spare an Army sufficiently large to drive the Yankees from Newbern, they can spare one large enough to keep them confined to that "den of traitors," and to cut off all communication between them and our negroes. We do not think it right nor just, that the whole of Eastern North Carolina should be sacrificed, because there happened to be a few tories in Newbern, North Washington and Edenton.

ALBERTSON'S PRECINCT.

Duplin County, N. C.

A CRY FOR PEACE.—The Boston Pilot of the 25th ult. contains an editorial strongly urging Lincoln to offer terms of peace to the South. It says:

The President has issued many proclamations which he patriotically believed would be followed by the increase of Unionism in the South. But his manifestoes are spit at and himself derided. His documents are of no avail but one—that of enlarging the spirit of rebellion. Can he mention a single proclamation of his that has realized his hopes? We should be sorry to impede him in saving the Union. But his past experience should tell him now that an armistice would do good. What does the South want? Can he not put the question in this nature? Can he not try the value of a suggestion for peace? This may not be the highest spirit—it may not be in accordance with the way in which guilty rebels should be treated. But it is prudence. We cannot break the spirit of the South by arms, and, without their spirit in its freedom, their overthrow would lead to nothing. Enough blood has been shed, enough of lives have been lost, enough of desolation to all branches of industry has been done, and enough coercive proclamations have been issued; let us now try the virtue of peace.

A United States paper says that Captain Maffitt, of the Confederate States Navy, has a daughter who is "a chip of the old block." Her father, it says, is celebrated for his fighting character, and the daughter is worthy of her parentage. She was on board the steamer Nassau, when captured by a Yankee ship. "She sat on the open deck of the Nassau, during our firing at her to make her bring to until the Captain warned her of her danger, and advised her to go to her cabin. She would watch our guns, and as she saw the flame and smoke jet out, would manifest just enough excitement to give the appearance of being well entertained. And she continued to enjoy the amusement through the window of her cabin when she went below. It must be born in mind that the Nassau had tons of powder on board, to realize the awful danger of her situation. A single shell exploding in that cargo, would have blown her into a thousand atoms. She is represented as a good looking, intelligent, spirited young woman."

Richmond Examiner.

From the Richmoud Whig.

Prayer for Peace.

To the Editor of the Whig:

Will you lend us space in one of your columns to make a few suggestions to the women of the South.

It is, that a day be appointed, on which, at a certain hour, they, with one consent, shall unitedly beg for PEACE from Him whose hands are the hearts of men, and the destinies of nations. Prayer is being made continually for the success of our arms in battle, and these prayers have been answered in many instances beyond our hopes. Every prayer doubtless breathes an earnest petition for Peace; but it is suggested now, that our faithful women shall unite to pray in an especial manner for it—that God would forgive our enemies and turn their hearts, that He would forgive *our debts*, and speedily deliver us from the hands of bloody men. Let the first day of December be appointed, and on that day, at 12 M., let the heart of every wife, mother, daughter and sister, in every State in the Confederacy, go out in solemn, fervent prayer to God for PEACE.

In places where female prayer-meetings are usual, let the women themselves order the matter. Where such meetings are not usual, or are considered inadvisable or impracticable, let every woman, in her own house, stop all work at the hour named—suspend the carding, and spinning, and knitting, and weaving, and sewing, and teaching, if for only one-half hour, and let every woman's heart be lifted to God for her country. Let the sick woman on her bed remember the day and hour, let the busy forget her business, and, I was going to say—let the gay suspend her gaities; but I trust, there are not many gay women in the South now. But let the young and beautiful, and hopeful, equally with those who can lay no claim to such titles, think of the broken-hearted, the destitute, the homeless, think of the dead, and the dying, and the mingled, think of the widows, the childless, and the fatherless of this awful war—and let every woman's soul be stirred to pray as with one voice, to God on that day for PEACE—an *honorable* PEACE.

All papers friendly to this suggestion are requested to copy, that it may be as widely diffused as possible, by the day above named. S. C. B.

In connection with the foregoing, we insert the following:

"A friend of General Stonewall Jackson told us," says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, a few days ago, "that the General remarked he hoped our people would not forget that God giveth the victory." His friend replied that he believed the churches were deeply prayerful all over the land. The General's face brightened up with pleasure as he remarked, "Then we shall continue to prosper."

The Raleigh *Register*, in publishing a similar call to the above, says:

The idea is a good one, and we trust that it may meet with a hearty second, and be generally acted upon by the ladies throughout the South. In this connection, we cannot help referring to the excellent sermon delivered by the Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, at the Presbyterian Church in this city on last Sunday. The text of the sermon was as follows:

"And the Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends; also the Lord gave Job twice as much as he had before."—*Job, 42d chapter and 10th verse.*

The speaker enforced the idea that it was not until Job had prayed for those who had despitefully used him that his own "captivity was turned," drawing the deduction therefrom that it might be the purpose of God to cause us to humble ourselves and carry out the injunction, "pray for your enemies," ere he would see fit to deliver us from the troubles which now overwhelm us. It will be seen that our correspondent suggests that in their prayer for peace, the ladies also pray "that God would forgive our enemies and turn their hearts."

The Cost of the War.

"P. W. A." the intelligent correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, says:

Battle and disease have made sad inroads in the ranks of the Confederate army this year. Go where you will, whether on the battle-field, to the hospital, along the railways, or where the army has rested on its weary marches, and there you will find the evidences of death. The trenches where numbers have been placed together, and the little billocks with the rude head boards and simple inscriptions which mark the resting-places of those who have been buried separately, greet you on every hand, and tell their own melancholy tale.

Our loss in killed and wounded at Fort Donaldson may be roughly estimated at 3,500; at Roanoke and on the North Carolina coast, 600; at Elkhorn, 3,500; at Shiloh, 10,000; at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and before Richmond, 20,000; in the Valley of the Shenandoah, 5,000; at Cedar Run, 1,200; at the second battle of Manassas, 6,000; at Boonston and Crampton Gaps, 4,000; at Sharpsburg, 10,000; at Corinth, 4,000; at Perryville, 3,000; and 5,000 for those who have fallen at outposts, in skirmishes, &c. These figures added together make the frightful sum of 75,800! Of this number, it would be safe to say that one-third, or 25,000, are now in their graves, having either been killed out-right or died from their wounds. Quite as many—probably more—have died from sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more for those who have been maimed, and whose health has been ruined for life. Thus our loss in ten months of the present year may be estimated at 75,000 men, who have either perished or been disabled. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach 100,000 by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease, in the hospitals, in camp and at home, generally exceed those in battle. For every year the war continues we must expect our casualities to be quite as heavy as they have been the present.

These heavy losses fall entirely upon the young and able-bodied—upon those on whose shoulders the country rests its hopes of present independence and wise statesmanship in the future. The effect of such a drain as this upon the population of the country, though painful and deplorable, cannot yet be fully realized.—The withdrawal of one hundred thousand laborers from the industrial pursuits of life, and of one hundred thousand husbands and marriageable men from the walks of society, and with them the loss of a vast amount of physical and mental energy, is a calamity from which it will require generations for the country to recover. The loss of one hundred or two hundred thousand marriageable men, as the case may be, carries with it, of course, virtual loss of an equal number of marriageable women. This fact, taken in consideration with the policy of restraining foreign immigration in the future, especially from the United States, cannot fail to attract the attention of every reflecting mind.

It would seem as if the time spoken of by Isaiah was about to be realized by the women of the South:

"And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man, saying: We will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel, only let us be called by thy name, take away our reproach."

They will have the priceless consolation of knowing, however, that they have done more than any other race of women ever did since the foundation of the world towards the establishment of their country's independence. Neither the wisdom of our leaders, nor the valor of our soldiers, could ever have wrought out our liberties but for their unceasing prayers and labors. If their husbands and brothers deserve immortal honors for their deeds on the field, so also do they merit eternal happiness in that bright world beyond the sun.

An English View of "Colonies, Republics, and Slavery."

Whatever may be the opinion of the course pursued by the British Government, it is very gratifying to see the change of opinion and the growing perception of the power and character of the Southern people, manifested by the British press towards us, which, with the exception of the Exeter Hall organs—such as the *News*, *Star*, and two or three others—are the warm advocates of our cause, and are constantly and steadily doing all that they can to sustain and cheer us in our struggle for independence. The London *Dispatch*, of the 21st, has a most interesting article on the war in America, a portion of which we transfer to our columns:

There is no form of mendacity more pernicious in its consequences, or more insidious in its temptations, than that which imposes pious frauds upon society. The sanctification of means, by consideration of their ends, is a vice inherent in religious people; and no offenders have been more shameless in this regard than the Abolitionists of America and the anti-slavery ("Chaplan Sect") persuasion in England. Their lecturers, their travellers, their talkers and tourists, their historians and novelists, have seen in slave countries, and as the effect of slavery, phenomena which the slightest reflection would contradict and belie. Every man at all well read—any one, indeed, who can but read his Bible—knows that slavery has been the normal condition of human society, and that it has been found compatible with, to have been even promotive of, power, wealth, civilization, nay, even humanity. The Scriptural nations, the very patriarcs, all were slaveholders. Sparta, in the glory of its purity and virtue; Athens, in the zenith of its glory in arts, arms and literature, had a vast majority of their subjects "held to labor." The Jewish law of Moses is full of provisions for the making, transfer and manumission of slaves. The Tenth Commandment tells us not to covet our neighbor's manservant or his ass. Rome conquered the world, *and conquered it*, under a dispensation of slavery. The West India Colonies flourished while slavery prevailed. They went to ruin, both of white and black, the day they were emancipated. All the experiments that have been tried of the *self*-elevation of the colored races, or, indeed, of even white races of aboriginal savages, by manumission or colonization, have been conspicuous failures. King Lincoln calls the negroes together to tell them that their contiguity is odious to his subjects, and that they must clear out for Central America. He assures Horace Greely that if the Union can be saved by riveting the chains of the slave, he will rivet them.

As for the slaves themselves—crushed with the wrongs of Dred Scottand Uncle Tom, most provoking—they cannot be brought to 'burn with revenge.' They are spies for their masters. They obstinately refuse to run away to liberty, outrage and starvation. They work in the fields as usual when the planter and the overseer are away, and only the white women are left at home.—The black regiments of insurgent Unionists have proved a failure, and been disbanded. We wonder how "Professor" (!) Olmstead and Horace Greely look, now that their tours through the slave States are compared with facts, and laid alongside the dispatches and the telegrams of the belligerents. Stone, Wendell Phillips, Garrison insured us a servile war the moment an army of liberation was marched into the South; but the soda powder won't fizz; the lucifer match has been rubbed, but obstinately refused to flare up. We were assured the Southerners were indolent, and their soil stricken with hopeless and growing proverty. They have sustained, for nearly two years, the shocks of a war, to which those of Napoleon were skirmishes, rolled back the tide of battle, and are now thundering at the very gates of a quaking enemy, that have brought thirteen hundred thousand warriors into the field, and equipped, paid fed and furnished them, as never army and navy were sustained before. We were told the Southerners were sunk in listless luxury and self-indulgent sensuality; that they were depraved by self-will and licentiousness below the capacity for adminstrative government.—What are the facts? Never, we assert with the utmost confidence, was there known a people so able in public affairs, so heroic, so brave, so prudent, so devoted.—Whatever may be the issue of this war, planters and slaveowners have raised up by their deeds an imperishable monument of their greatness and magnanimity.

In little more than a month they extemporized and matured a Government, a Constitution, a Legislature, social authority, that have stood the test of the most critical experiment with triumphant success, and are more workable, consistent, stable, and free, than the institutions they disowned. The Border Slave States have left them to their fate; have armed against them. Twenty millions of Unionists attacked six million of "rebels," and the Free States men have been beaten back to their very trenches by less than one-third of their number of slave drivers. The latter had no navy, and had to fight in every river, and struggle in every town against a powerful fleet. They had not the nucleus of a regiment, a company, a squadron, scarcely a piece of artillery. They had to raise regiments without any great centres of population—they had no powder mills, no foundries, no paper for cartridges, leather for shoes and harness, clothing—industry and production were paralyzed, and their intercourse with the world shut out by blockade. They had to destroy their produce, abandon their cities to the invaders, and their villages to the flames—they were menaced with, and have had to provide for the contingency of a servile war—they have been left without the countenance of Europe, and opposed by the border planters; yet behold the result of slavery as against equality and fraternity. It is quite evident that the resources of the South must be prodigious—that the state of society must be at least up to the standard of the greatest and most enlightened nations—that the culture of the people must be severe, self-denying and refined—to produce such fruits as these. All these proofs of wealth, strength, intelligence and virtue are more than borne out by the decennial census made by the Federal Government itself, when no disturbing causes threw suspicion upon the returns.

In 1850 the breadstuffs of the free States were given at 334,000,000 of bushels, and of the "rebels" at 383,000,000; potatos in the North 60,000,000, and in the South 44,000,000, and 2,800,000 respectively; sheep, 15,000,000 in the North, against 6,600,000 in the South; swine, 10,000,000 in the North, and 20,000,000 in the South; Northern bullocks, 4,200,000, and Southern 6,085,000. This proportionate producer is 18½ bushels breadstuffs per head in the free, and 32 bushels in the slave States; of potatos, 3½ bushels each; of rice, 18 pounds in the South, and none at all in the North; of sugar 20¼ pounds in the South, and *nil* in the North. Besides all this, the South exports £45,000,000 sterling in cotton and tobacco, for which the North has no equivalent. In a word, without the South the Republic will fall to the state of Russia, for its resources are really not greater, and the charity of Europe in emigration alone raises it above the Musco vite level. Let but the South go on fighting *pro aris et focis*, until its armies become as seasoned and thoroughly military as the cohorts of Cæsar, Napoleon or Wellington, and they will need but a secession.

We know very well the cant will be—is being—fired off upon us by those whom an exposure of hard facts have argued to a *non plus*. "What! are you in favor of slavery?" Our answer is, that in the abstract we are against everything evil; but in the contrite, we bow to the dispensations of Providence, and do not presume to fly in the face of Divine wisdom. Prostitution, drunkenness, illness, equalid indigence, sensuality, slavery, are not to be got rid of simply by shooting sensualists, sots, planters, through the head. The slavery of Louisiana is bad, but the liberty of Dahomey is worse. Slavery is an ordeal through which men must search their own way to freedom, the only way that God has decreed for permanent emancipation. Who would be free must strike the blow, and all interference with the progress of society, in any other way than the Creator has prescribed, has only led, can only lead, to discomfiture and retrogression. Salbist said truly, that the vicious and ignorant alone were slaves.

THE CARTEL.—It will be seen by a notice published in our advertising columns, that Mr. Ould, the general commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has nearly performed the large and important work entrusted to him. He has dispatched his business so far with great readiness, and in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

The extraordinary facts developed by the execution of the recent cartel with respect to the numbers of prisoners taken in this war, are exceedingly curious and have a singular interest for the historian.

We learn that we have already exchanged at Vicksburg about 18,000 prisoners, and at Varina not less than 20,000, and that we still have in our hands a surplus of some eight to ten thousand prisoners, including the Harper's Ferry capture. These statistics suggest a remarkable and not very honorable circumstance in this war—the large number of prisoners taken on both sides. It is a problem for the philosophical historian why a war, which, it was expected by the world, would be the fiercest of civil butcheries, has proved to be the tamest in modern records.

[*Richmoad Examiner.*

Amusing Incident in Northern Hotel Life.

The New York Herald tells the following amusing den

An Interesting Document.

Letter from Ex-President Buchanan.—Review of the Last Four Months of His Administration.—Reply to Lieuten. ant General Scott.

The National *Intelligencer* publishes a letter from Ex-President Buchanan, wherein he defends his conduct during the last months of his administration. The letter is in reply to General Scott's letter recently published. The *Intelligencer* says:

"In the paper now placed before our readers the venerable Ex-President shows that he was not unmindful of the obligations placed upon him by the trying events through which he was compelled to pass in the closing months of his administration, and he clearly states the considerations of public duty under which he acted, as also the limits within which he had power to act at all. At the same time he places in a clear light some facts which, from the commanding position he then held at the head of affairs, he is able to present in a collocation that redeems his conduct from certain misapprehensions which may have been entertained at the time by observers less cognizant of all the circumstances which made up the situation, as well civil as military, at the outbreak of Secession:"

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

On Wednesday last I received the National "Intelligencer" containing Gen. Scott's address to the public. This is throughout an undisguised censure of my conduct during the last months of the administration in regard to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion.—From our past relations I was greatly surprised at the appearance of such a paper. In one aspect, however, it was highly gratifying. It has justified me, nay, it has rendered it absolutely necessary that I should no longer remain silent in respect to charges which have been long vaguely circulating, but are now endorsed by the responsible name of Gen. Scott.

1. The first and most prominent among these charges is my refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications scattered over six of the Southern States, according to the recommendation of Gen. Scott, in his "views" addressed to the War Department on the 29th and 30th of October, 1860. And it has even been alleged that if this had been done it might have prevented the civil war.

This refusal is attributed without the least cause to the influence of Governor Floyd. All my cabinet must bear me witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 20th of December, 1860, (the day on which he resigned his office after my request,) he exercised less influence on the administration than any other member of the cabinet. Mr. Holt was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post Office Department to that of War, so that from this time until the 4th of March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction.

But why did I not immediately garrison these nine fortifications in such a manner, to use the language of Gen. Scott, "as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or *coup de main* ridiculous?"—There is one answer, both easy and conclusive, even if other valid reasons did not exist. There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications. To have attempted a military operation on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power, would have been simply absurd. Of this Gen. Scott himself seems to have been convinced, for on the day after the date of his last "views," he addressed (on the 30th of October) a supplemental views to the War Department, in which he says: "There is one (regular) company in Boston harbor, (at the Navy Yard,) one at Pittsburg, one at Augusta, Ga., one at Baton Rouge"—in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the "views."

Five companies—four hundred men—to occupy and reinforce nine fortifications in six widely exited southern States! The force was so entirely inadequate that nobody ever dreamed of acting on the subject. To have attempted such a military operation with so few troops, during the Presidential election impending, would have led to collision and secession. Indeed, it is well known that an American army, consisting then of only seventeen thousand men, "within reach," if it could have been collected, was entirely insufficient for this purpose. Such was the want of troops, that, although Gen. Scott, in his letter in opposition to the opinion of the committee and the House of Representatives, that the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln might be interrupted by riotous force, was only able to assemble at Washington, so late as the 4th of March, six hundred and fifty-three men, all told, of the army. And, to make up this army, even the sappers and miners were brought from West Point.

But why was there no greater force within reach?—This question could be better answered by General Scott himself than by any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men, were out of reach, on our remote frontiers, where it had been continuously stationed for years, to protect the inhabitants and the emigrants on their way thither against the attacks of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both Gen. Scott and myself had endeavored in vain to prevail upon Congress to raise several additional regiments for this purpose. In recommending this augmentation of the army, the General states in his report to the War Department of November, 1857, that "it would not more than furnish the reinforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, Washington, (T.) Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah." And again in his report of November, 1858, he says:

"This want of troops to give reasonable security to our citizens in distant settlements, including emigrants on the plains, can scarcely be too strongly stated; but I will only add that as often as we have been obliged to withdraw troops from one frontier in order to reinforce another, the weakened points have been instantly attacked or threatened with formidable invasion."

These "views" of Gen. Scott exhibit the crude notions then prevailing even among intelligent and patriotic men on this subject of secession. In the first sentence, the General, whilst stating that, "to save time, the right of secession may be conceded," yet immediately says "this is instantly balanced by the correlative right on the part of the Federal Government against an interior State or States to re-establish by force, if necessary, its former continuity of territory." (For this, he cites "Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, last chapter.") It may be there, but I have been unable to find it. Whilst it is difficult to ascertain his precise meaning in this passage, he renders what he did *not* mean quite clear in his supplementary "views." In these he says: "It will be seen that the 'views' only apply to a case of secession that makes a *gap* in the present Union."

The falling off say of Texas, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac South, (the very case which has occurred,) was not within the scope of General S.'s "provisional remedies;" that is to say, to establish by force, if necessary, the continuity of our territory. In his "views" he also states as follows: "But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political madness may contrive, and there would be no hope of recruiting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such result the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's play." In the General's opinion, "a smaller evil (than these intestine wars) would be to allow the fragments of the great republic to form themselves into new confederacies, probably four."

He then points out what ought to be the boundaries between the new Unions; and at the end of each, goes so far as even to indicate the cities which ought to be the capitals of the three fires on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to wit: "Columbia, South Carolina," "Alton, or Quincy, Ill," and "Albany, New York," excluding Washington City altogether. This indication of capitals contained in the original, now in my possession, is curiously omitted in the version published in the "National Intelligencer." He designates no capital for the fourth Union on the Pacific. The reader will judge what encouragement those views, proceeding from so distinguished a source, must have afforded to the secessionists of the cotton States.

I trust I have said enough, and more than enough, to convince every mind why I did not, with a force of five companies, attempt to reinforce Fort's Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi; Fort Morgan, below Mobile; Forts Pickens and McRea, in Pensacola harbor; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah; Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, Charleston harbor, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

These "views," both original and supplementary, were published by General Scott in the National Intelligencer of January 18th, 1861, at the most important and critical period of the administration. Their publication at that time could do no possible good, and might do much harm. To have published them without the President's knowledge and consent, was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the Commanding General of the Army and the Commander-in-Chief, as it would have been for the Secretary of War to publish the same documents without his authority. What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then pending before Congress and the country, and to encourage the Secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect which I then entertained for the General, I passed it over in silence.

It is worthy of remark, that soon after the Presidential election, representations of what these "views" contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, especially throughout the South. The editors of the National Intelligencer," in assigning a reason for their publication, state that both in public prints and in public speeches allusions had been made to them, and some misapprehensions of their character had got abroad.

II. and III. General Scott states that he arrived in Washington on the 12th and, accompanied by the Secretary of War, held a conversation with the President on the 15th of December. Whilst I have no recollection whatever, of this conversation, he doubtlessly states correctly that I did refuse to send three hundred men to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie, who had not then removed to Fort Sumter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who recollect the history of the time. But twelve days before, in the annual message of the 3d of December, I had urged upon Congress the adoption of amendments to the constitution of the same character with those subsequently proposed by Mr. Crittenden, called the "Crittenden compromise." At that time high hopes were entertained throughout the country that these would be adopted. Besides, I believed, and this correctly, as the event proved, that Major Anderson was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, he and his command were then treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances, to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise, to provoke collision and disappoint the country.

There are some details of this conversation in regard to which the General's memory must be defective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Major Anderson, of Fort Moultrie, to hold the Forts (Moultrie and Sumter) against attacks," because, with prudent precaution, this had already been done several days before, through a special messenger sent to Major Anderson for this very purpose. I refer to Major Buel, of the army.

The General's supplimentary note of the same day, presenting to me Gen. Jackson's conduct, in 1833, during the period of nullification, as an example, requires no special notice. Even if the cases were not entirely different, I had previously determined upon a policy of my own, as will appear from my annual message. This was, at every hazard, to collect the customs at Charleston, and outside of the port, if need be, in a vessel of war. Mr. Colcock, the existing collector, as I had anticipated, resigned his office about the end of December, and immediately thereafter I nominated to the Senate, as his successor, a suitable person, prepared at any personal risk to do his duty. That body, however, throughout its entire session, declined to act on this nomination. Thus, without a collector it was rendered impossible to collect the revenue.

IV. General Scott's statements alleges that "the Brooklyn, with Capt. Vodges' company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about January 22d, and on the 29th President Buchanan, having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct, in a joint note, the commander of the war vessels off Pensacola, and Lieut. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. Vodges' company unless the fort should be attacked. He afterwards stated, within brackets, "that joint note I never saw, but suppose the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and understood to terminate with it."

The statements betray a singular want of memory on the part of General Scott. It is scarcely credible that this very joint note, presented in such various forms, was submitted to General Scott on the day it was prepared (29th January,) and met his entire approbation. I would not venture to make this assertion, if I did not possess conclusive evidence to prove it. On that day Secretary Holt addressed me a note from which the following is an extract: "I have the satisfaction of saying that on submitting the paper to General Scott he expressed himself satisfied with it, saying that there could be no objection to the arrangement in a military point of view or otherwise." This requires no comment. That the General had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement will appear from the following statement:

A revolutionary outbreak had occurred in Florida; the troops of the United States had been expelled from Pensacola and the adjacent navy-yard; and Lieutenant Slemmer, of the artillery, with the brave little command, had been forced to take refuge in Fort Pickens, where he was in imminent danger every moment of being captured by a vastly superior force. Owing to the interruption of regular communications, Secretary Holt did not receive information of these events until several days after their occurrence, and then through a letter addressed to a third person. He instantly informed the President of the fact, and reinforcements, provisions, and military stores were dispatched by the Brooklyn to Fort Pickens without a moment's unnecessary delay. She left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January.

Well founded apprehensions were, however, entertained at the time of her departure that the reinforcements, with the vessels of war at no great distance from Fort Pickens, could not arrive in time to defend it against the impending attack. In this state of suspense, and while Lieutenant Slemmer was in extreme peril, Senators Slidell, Hunter and Bigler received a telegraphic dispatch from Senator Mallory, of Florida, dated at Pensacola, on the 28th January, with the urgent request that they should lay it before the President. This dispatch expressed an earnest desire to maintain the peace, as well as the most positive assurance that no attack would be made on Fort Pickens if the present status should be preserved.

This proposal was carefully considered, both with a view to the safety of the fort and to the unhappy effect which an actual collision either at that or any other point might produce on the peace convention, then about to assemble at Washington. The result was that a joint dispatch was carefully prepared by the Secretaries of War and Navy, accepting the proposal, with important modifications, which was transmitted by telegraph on the 29th of January to Lieut. Slemmer, and to the naval commanders near the station. It is too long for transcription; suffice it to say, it was carefully guarded at every point for the safety of the fort and its free communication with Washington.

The result was highly fortunate. The Brooklyn had a long passage. Although she left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January, she did not arrive at Pensacola until the 6th February. In the meantime Fort Pickens, with Lieutenant Slemmer (whose conduct deserves high commendation) and his brave little band, were placed, by virtue of this arrangement, in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any attack. The fort is still in our possession. Well might General Scott have expressed his satisfaction with this arrangement. The General was correct in the supposition that this arrangement was to expire on the termination of the Peace Convention.

But we now come to an important period, when dates will be essentially necessary to disentangle the statement of Gen. Scott. The South Carolina Commissioners were appointed on the 22d, and arrived in Washington on the 27th December. The day after their arrival it was announced that Major Anderson had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. This rendered them furious. On the same day they addressed an angry letter to the President, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President answered this letter on the 30th December, by a peremptory refusal. This brought forth a reply from the Commissioners on the 2d January, 1861, of such an insulting character that the President instantly returned it to them with the following endorsement: "This paper, just presented to the President is of such a character that he declines to receive it." From that time forward all friendly, political and personal intercourse finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President, and he was severely attacked by them in the Senate, and especially by Mr. Jefferson Davis. Indeed, their intercourse had previously been of the coldest character, ever since the President's anti-secession message at the commencement of the session of Congress.

Under these changed circumstances, Gen. Scott, by note on Sunday, 30th December, addressed the following inquiry to the President:

"Will the President permit General Scott, without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence? It is hoped that a sloop of war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose to-morrow."

The General seems not to have then known that Mr. Floyd was out of office.

Never did a request meet a more prompt compliance. It was received on Sunday evening, December 30th.—On Monday morning I gave instructions to the War and Navy Departments, and on Monday evening General Scott came to congratulate me that the secretaries had issued the necessary orders to the army and navy officers, and that they were in the possession. The Brooklyn, with troops, military stores and provisions, was to sail forthwith from Fortress Monroe to Fort Sumter. I am, therefore, utterly at a loss to imagine why the General, in his statement, should have asserted that "the South Carolina commissioners had already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defense (on the part of the United States) was permitted." These commissioners arrived in Washington on the 26th December, General Scott's request was made to the President on the 30th. It was complied with on the 31st, and a single day is all that represents the "many days" of the General.

Again, General Scott asserts, in the face of these facts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made to reinforce Fort Sumter—because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners. And still again, that "afterwards Secretary Holt and myself endeavored in vain, to obtain a ship-of-war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer "Star of the West." Will it be believed that the substitution of the "Star of the West" for the powerful war steamer Brooklyn, of which he now complains, was by the advice of General Scott himself? I have never heard this doubted until I read the statement.

At the interview already referred to between the General and myself, on the evening of Monday, the 31st of December, I suggested to him that, although I had not received the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, but merely as private gentlemen, yet it might be considered an improper act to send the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sumter until I had received an answer from them to my letter of the preceding day, that the delay could not continue more than forty eight hours. He promptly concurred in this suggestion as gentlemanly and proper, and the orders were not transmitted to the Brooklyn on that evening. My anticipations were correct, for on the morning of the 2d of January, I received their insolent note, and sent it back to them. In the meantime, however, the General had become convinced by the representation a gentleman whom I forbear to name, that the better plan, as the Secretaries of War and the Navy informed me, to secure secrecy and success and reach the fort, would be to send a fast side wheel mercantile steamer from New York with the reinforcement. Accordingly the "Star of the West" was selected for the duty. The substitution of this mercantile steamer for the Brooklyn, which would have been able to defend herself in case of attack, was reluctantly yielded by me to the high military judgment of General Scott.

The change of programme required a brief space of time, but the Star of the West left New York for Charleston on the evening of the 5th of January. On the very day, however, when this ill-fated steamer left New York, a telegram was despatched by General Scott to Colonel Scott to countermand her departure, but it did not reach its destination until after she had gone to sea. The reason for this countermand shall be stated in the Language of Secretary Holt, to be found in a letter addressed by him to Mr. Thompson, the late Secretary of the Interior, on the 5th March, 1861, and published in the National Intelligencer. Mr. Holt says:

"The countermand spoken of (by Mr. Thompson) was not more cordially sanctioned by the President than it was by General Scott and myself; not because of any dissent from the order on the part of the President, but because of a letter received that day from Major Anderson, stating in effect, that he regarded himself secure in his position; and yet more from intelligence, which late on Saturday evening (5th January, 1861,) reached the Department that a heavy battery had been erected among the sand hills at the entrance to Charleston harbor, which would probably destroy any unarmed vessel (and such was the Star of the West,) which might attempt to make its way to Fort Sumter. This important information notified the government that there was no present necessity for sending reinforcements, and that when sent they should go, not in a vessel of commerce, but of war. Hence the countermand was despatched by telegraph to New York; but the vessel had sailed a short time before it reached the officer (Col Scott) to whom it was addressed."

A statement of these facts, established by dates, proves conclusively that the President was not only willing but anxious in the briefest period to reinforce Fort Sumter.

On the 4th of January, the day before the departure of the Star of the West from New York, as General Scott in his statement admits, succor was sent to Fort Taylor, Key West and to Fort Jackson, Tortugas Island, which reached these points in time for their security. He nevertheless speculates on the consequences which might have followed had the reinforcements not reached their destination in due time, and even expresses the extraordinary opinion that, with the possession of these forts, "the rebels might have purchased an early recognition."

I shall next advert to the statement that the expedition under Captain Ward, "of three or four small steamers belonging to the coast survey," was kept back by something like a truce or armistice, [made here,] embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon between the President and certain principal seceders of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c. And this truce lasted to the end of the administration"—Things altogether distinct in their nature are often so blended in this statement that it is difficult to separate them. Such is eminently the case in connecting the facts relative to Charleston with Pensacola.

Having already treated of the charge of having kept back reinforcements from Pensacola, I shall now say something of the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston. Neither a truce, nor *quasi* truce, nor anything like it, was ever concluded between the President and any human authority concerning Charleston. On the contrary, the South Carolina commissioners, first and last, and all the time, were informed that the President could never surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send reinforcements to it whenever it was believed to be in danger, or requested by Major Anderson. It is strange that General Scott was not apprised of this well known fact. It was then, with some astonishment, that I learned from the statement of the General that he had, on the 12th of March, 1861, advised that Major Anderson, should be instructed to evacuate the fort as soon as suitable transportations could be procured to carry himself and his command to New York. A military necessity for a capitulation may have existed in case there should be an attack upon the fort, or a demand for its surrender, but surely none such could have existed for its voluntary surrender and abandonment.

Probably that to which the General meant to refer was not the *quasi*, but the actual, truce of arms concluded at Charleston on the 11th of January, 1861, between Gov. Pickens and Major Anderson, without the knowledge of the President. It was on the 9th of January that the Star of the West, under the American flag, was fired upon in the harbor of Charleston by order of Governor Pickens. Immediately after this outrage Major Anderson sent a flag of truce to the Governor stating that he presummed the act had been unauthorized, and for that reason he had not opened fire from Fort Sumter on the adjacent batteries, but demanding its disavowal, and, if this were not sent in a reasonable time he would consider it war, and fire on any vessel that attempted to leave the harbor.

Two days after this occurrence, on the 11th of January, Governor Pickens had the audacity to demand of Major Anderson the surrender of the fort. In his answer of the same date the Major made the following proposition: "Should your Excellency deem fit, previous to a resort to arms, to refer this matter to Washington it would afford me the sincerest pleasure to depute one of my officers to accompany any messenger you may deem proper to be the bearer of your demand." This proposition was promptly accepted by the Governor, and, in pursuance thereof, he sent on his part, Hon. J. W. Hane, the Attorney General of South Carolina, to Washington, whilst Major Anderson deputed Lieut. Hall, of the United States army, to accompany him.—These gentlemen arrived together in Washington on the evening of the 13th of January, when the President obtained the first knowledge of the transaction. But it will be recollected that no time intervened between the return of the Star of the West to New York and the arrival of the messenger bearing a copy of the truce at Washington within which it would have been possible to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Both events occurred about the same time.

Thus a truce, or suspension of arms, was concluded between the parties, to continue until the question of the surrender of the fort should be decided by the President. Until this decision Major Anderson had placed it out of his own power to ask for reinforcements, and equally out of the power of the government to send them without a violation of the public faith. This was what writers on public law denominate "a partial truce under which hostilities are suspended only in certain places, as between a town and the army besieging it."

It is possible that the President, under the laws of war, might have annulled this truce upon due notice to the opposite party; but neither General Scott nor any other person ever suggested this expedient. This would have been to cast a reflection on Major Anderson, who, beyond question acted from the highest and purest motives. Did Gen. Scott ever propose to violate this truce? If he did, the President would never have consented to it. If he did not, it would have been one of the last acts in the world to propose such a measure.

Colonel Hayne did not deliver the letter which he bore from Governor Pickens, demanding the surrender of the fort, to the President until the 31st of January. The document containing the reasons for this worrying delay, were communicated to Congress in a special message of the 8th of February, to which I refer the reader. On the 5th of February, the Secretary of War, under the instructions of the President, gave a peremptory refusal to this demand in an able and comprehensive letter, reviewing the whole subject, explaining and justifying the conduct of the President throughout. Its concluding sentenced both the eloquent and emphatic.

"It (says Mr. Holt,) with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter and imperil the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them, and those they represent, must rest the responsibility."

The truce was then ended, and General Scott is incorrect in stating "that it lasted to the end of that administration."

An expedition was quietly fitted out at New York, under the supervision of General Scott, to be ready for any contingency. He arranged its details, and regarded the reinforcements thus provided for as sufficient.—This was ready to sail for Fort Sumter on five hours notice. It is of this expedition that General Scott thus speaks:

"At that time, when this (the truce) had passed away, Secretary Holt and Toucey, Captain Ward, of the navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President, settled upon the employment, under the Captain, of three or four steamers belonging to the Coast Survey, but he was kept back by the truce."

A strange inconsistency. The truce had expired with Mr. Holt's letter to Col. Hayne on the 5th of February, and General Scott in his statement says:—"It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February." Why, then, did not the reinforcements proceed? This was simply because of communications from Major Anderson. It was most fortunate that they did not proceed; because the three or four small steamers which were to bear them would never have reached the fort, and in the attempt must have been captured or destroyed. The vast inadequacy of the force provided to accomplish the object was demonstrated by information received from Major Anderson at the War Department on the last day of the administration.

I purposely forbear at present to say more on the subject, lest I might, however unintentionally, do injustice to one or more of the parties concerned, in consequence of the brevity required by the nature of this communication. The facts relating to it, with the appropriate accompaniments, have been fully presented in a historical review, prepared a year ago, which will ere long be published. This review contains a sketch of the last four months of my administration. It is impartial, at least such is my honest conviction. That it has not yet been published has arisen solely from an apprehension, no longer entertained, that something therein be perverted into an interference with the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the constitution and the restoration of the Union, which was far, very far, from my intention.

After a careful retrospect, I can solemnly declare, before God and my country, that I cannot reproach myself with any act of commission or omission since the existing troubles commenced. I have never doubted that my countrymen would yet do me justice. In my special message of the 8th January, 1861, I presented a full and fair exposition of the alarming condition of the country, and urged Congress either to adopt measures of compromise, or, failing in this, to prepare for the last alternative. In both aspects my recommendation was disregarded. I shall close this document with a quotation of the last sentences of that message as follows:

"In conclusion it will be permitted me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though it may be imperfectly performed; and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country."

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Wheatland, near-Lancaster, Oct. 23, 1862.

For the Journal.

List of Captured Yankees

On Tuesday afternoon, 4th inst., information having reached Fort Fisher that some Federals had landed at Masonboro' to destroy an English barque that had grounded, the Colonel took a detachment of the Scot land Neck Cavalry, under Sergt. Baker, and dashed up the beach after the enemy. Just at twi-light they came upon the following party, who surrendered without resistance:

FROM STEAMER MOUNT VERNON.

Officers—Ensign* Orlando Roberts

Seamen—Henry Richardson, Michael Holahan, Joseph Thompson, Jno. Moore, Geo. Thompson—5.

FROM STEAMER DAYLIGHT.

Officers—Paymaster Allen J. Clark, Ensign Thos. M. Peake.

Seamen—Andrew Newman, Jno. Murphy, Henry Wright, Michael Coyne, Henry Duffie, James Kelly, Patrick Haggerty, James Phalin, Jas. McGregor, John Kearney, Isaac Whitley, Francis McQuade, Robert Roberts—13.

The following men were found with the Yankees, and represented themselves as being connected with the Salt Works:

Wm. Barber, Wm. Richardson and John Johnson.

One of the crew of the barque was also found with the Yankees, and released. None of the crew perished on the vessel as reported. Three splendid barges, besides some Enfield rifles, cutlasses and pistols, and a stand of colors, were captured.

*An Ensign is the new title for Passed Midshipmen.

From the United States.

Northern papers to the 11th instant have been received in Richmond. *They* say that Gen. McClellan had been removed, and Gen. Burnside put in command of the Potomac. The reasons given for this step are that McClellan refused to advance, and the Harper's Ferry Commission having censured him in their official report.

The Scotia has arrived, with Lord Lyons and Simon Cameron.

No Cabinet Council was held in England on the 22d October, as summoned. It was postponed indefinitely on the morning of the meeting.

The London *Times* says Sir G. C. Lewis expressed the opinion of the English Government. That the communication of the French Minister related to matters at New Orleans, and was not likely to lead to any complication.

"Ion," the usually well informed correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says: "Lord Lyons will visit Richmond in ten days."

Cameron, the former United States Secretary of War, and afterwards appointed Minister to Russia, and now returned, thinks there will be intervention in American affairs by the meeting of Parliament. He says the Confederates are getting a fleet ready in English ports to attack New York.

Two days after this occurrence, on the 11th of January, Governor Pickens had the audacity to demand of Major Anderson the surrender of the fort. In his answer of the same date the Major made the following proposition: "Should your Excellency deem fit, previous to a resort to arms, to refer this matter to Washington it would afford me the sincerest pleasure to depute one of my officers to accompany any messenger you may deem proper to be the bearer of your demand." This proposition was promptly accepted by the Governor, and, in pursuance thereof, he sent on his part, Hon. J. W. Hane, the Attorney General of South Carolina, to Washington, whilst Major Anderson deputed Lieut. Hall, of the United States army, to accompany him.—These gentlemen arrived together in Washington on the evening of the 13th of January, when the President obtained the first knowledge of the transaction. But it will be recollected that no time intervened between the return of the Star of the West to New York and the arrival of the messenger bearing a copy of the truce at Washington within which it would have been possible to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Both events occurred about the same time.

Thus a truce, or suspension of arms, was concluded between the parties, to continue until the question of the surrender of the fort should be decided by the President. Until this decision Major Anderson had placed it out of his own power to ask for reinforcements, and equally out of the power of the government to send them without a violation of the public faith. This was what writers on public law denominate "a partial truce under which hostilities are suspended only in certain places, as between a town and the army besieging it."

It is possible that the President, under the laws of war, might have annulled this truce upon due notice to the opposite party; but neither General Scott nor any other person ever suggested this expedient. This would have been to cast a reflection on Major Anderson, who, beyond question acted from the highest and purest motives. Did Gen. Scott ever propose to violate this

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The Yankee army in North Carolina [illegible] this question as necessary to the [illegible] Carolina, and to our whole Confederacy. We expect proofs to know [illegible] of the real state of our defences there. But supposing them to be all that we have a right to expect, it is nevertheless natural to feel some degree of anxiety as to the final result, when one considers what formidable preparations the foe has been long making to take that metropolis. It is supposed that the enemy expects to make the attack both by land and sea, and that the naval force which is to assail us will be composed of a whole fleet of iron-clad steamers. It is reasonable to conclude that whenever the battle shall be fought, it will be one of the most terrible fights ever witnessed on the earth. On our side brave men under the most skilful leaders will fight for all that ever did animate the soldier's courage, and if there ever was a desperate resistance to the invader's approach it will be made then and there. On the enemy's hand the utmost bitterness of hate will stimulate the assault. We suppose no event would give greater satisfaction to the whole of Yankeedom than the fall of wicked and rebellious Charleston, and the floating of the stars and stripes once more over Fort Sumter. If they ever do make the attempt it will be with the most ample preparation, and in the greatest force, and with the most determined and earnest resolution.—*Southern Presbyterian.*

SALT.—People putting up meat will find that they can save and make bacon out of their fresh meat with a very small quantity of salt. The process is to use brine alone—covering the meat with it after packing closely. The time for the meat to remain, of course, is determined by the thickness—a few days for light meat, just killed, will answer. In this way the same brine can be used again and again, boiling it after using it on the meat. Tubs, barrels, &c., to put it in is all that is wanted to save a large quantity of salt that is now wasted. One bushel, with ordinary care, will go as far as five with the most careful management by the ordinary process. Cold water will not dissolve so much salt as warm, by about one-fourth. The meat will take only enough to cure it in this way.

Jackson Mississippian.

THE last *State Journal*, has the following rumour which we sincerely trust is not true:—

REPORTED DEATH OF CAPT. W. J. HOUSTON.—We regret to learn by a gentleman by the Northern train last evening, that it is reported, and generally believed, so far as he has enquired, that Capt. Wm. J. Houston, of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, was killed in a charge on Friday last, in Northern Virginia. The only particulars we could learn, were, that in the charge his horse was killed under him, and that he himself was also killed. We give this painful rumor without vouching for it in any particular and trust it is not true.

The United States Elections.

The Black Republican party of the North drove the Southern States into secession, and made the war from which that section now suffers. The existence of the party is staked upon bringing the war to a successful termination. Failure to overpower the Confederate States and restore the Union must be fatal to its popularity and power for all time. Hence the gigantic efforts put forth to achieve success, and the desperate measures through which the Administration proposes to bring the South to submission. The policy of the Black Republican party is, therefore, *war*—savage and relentless—at any rate, successful war.

The Democratic party of the North was not immediately responsible for secession or the war. Although it favors a restoration of the political Union and of the trade and business desirable from the Confederate States, it is opposed to the desperate policy of carrying on the war as proclaimed by Lincoln. Being a party of opposition and moderation, it must, to the extent of its power at the North, hamper and clog the policy of the rival Black Republican party. It must drift in the direction of practical antagonism to the war, as waged.

Taking this view of the subject, we are gratified at the Democratic success and Black Republican defeats in the late elections. We by no means expect this result to put an end to the war. But it is the elevation of the *expedient*, in place of the *fanatical*, as the governing principle of the Northern people. It is likely to bring distraction and division in the conduct of the war and among the people of the North. So far, so good.

Charleston Mercury.

A Yankee paper tells the following exemption story:

"Doctor, if the lame foot won't answer, I have another all-sufficient reason—one that you cannot refuse me exemption for." "What is it?" asked the doctor. "Why, the fact is, doctor, I have not good sense; I am an idiot," solemnly replied the applicant. "Ah!" said the doctor, "what proof have you of that? What evidence can you bring?" "Proof conclusive," said the applicant. "Why sir, I voted for Abe Lincoln; and if that isn't proof of a man's being a d—d idiot, I don't know how idiocy could be proven."

Starving the Soldiers.

We hear by mail the following, from the *Daily Progress*:

"In every part of the Confederacy our noble women are actively engaged in making, collecting and preparing clothing for the soldiers. We cannot but believe but what there is enough material in the South to clothe and shoe the soldiers, and if the State and Confederate Governments will take the proper steps to suppress extortion and speculation, and effectually put it down, it would not be many weeks before every man in our armies would be comfortably clothed and shod. Let those in authority wrest the material from the Shylocks who are speculating in the life-blood of the nation, and our patriotic women, even if unaided by the sterner sex, will see that the soldiers do not suffer.—There is leather and cloth in the country, but the bulk of it is in the hands of heartless speculators, and hence cannot be reached. As a general thing, we favor the supremacy of civil authority and individual rights; but if the soldiers cannot be clothed and shod by any other means, we would have the strong arm of military authority stretched forth for their relief. If any body is to suffer, let it be those who remain at home, and not our noble soldiers in the camp.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.

A MILITARY COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS.

Fellow Citizens,

ON THE DAY last appointed by the President of the Confederate States as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His blessings upon our arms, a few gentlemen in the Town of Wilson, North Carolina, subscribed over $5,000 (since increased to over $8,000) as the beginning of a fund to be not less than $100,000, to be devoted to the endowment of a Military College in Wilson, N. C., for the education of the orphan boys of such soldiers as have fallen, or may hereafter fall, in defence of the Confederacy. The plan so far as matured is as follows:—

1. Not more than one-fifth of the amount obtained is to be devoted to the purchase of buildings for the opening of the College. Ample arrangements have been made to secure suitable property on these terms.

2. The balance of the fund is to be invested in some safe and profitable manner,—the principal never to be invaded and the interest to be devoted to the support and education of orphan Cadets.

3. The institution is to combine the characteristics of a thorough Collegiate and a thorough military course, and is to receive paying Cadets on terms usual in Military Academies, and all the profits from this department are to go to swell the endowment fund, and thus increase the capabilities of the College to educate orphans.

4 The first fund of $100,000 is to be obtained as follows: Every gentleman making a donation of $50 or more, is thereby to become a Trustee of the College, and to have one vote in the Board for every $50 given by him to this fund. It is apparent that this at once secures the College from ever becoming sectarian or sectional. Any lady making a donation of $50 or more, may designate some gentleman as Trustee to represent this amount. The donations may be made in bonds of five equal amounts, payable annually, and bearing interest from January 1, 1863. Thus: a gentleman gives five bonds for $200, each payable severally on Jan'y 1, 1864, Jan'y 1, 1865, Jan'y 1, 1866, Jan'y 1, 1867, and Jan'y 1, 1868, all bearing interest from Jan'y 1, 1863. This is a donation of $1,000. None of these bonds are to be considered binding until $100,000 be thus secured.

5. Every donor may designate the County or State to which his donation is to be assigned: and orphan cadets will be taken as nearly as practicable from different sections of the Confederacy, in proportion to the amounts received therefrom.

6. Any individual contributing $1,500, shall have the designation of one orphan cadet, to receive the benefit of his fund during the donor's natural life.

7 When there shall be no longer any claim upon the fund in behalf of orphans of soldiers who fell in the wars of the Confederacy, other orphans shall receive the benefit of this endowment, in some manner hereafter to be designated by the Trustees.

This, fellow-citizens, is the enterprise to the accomplishment of which we respectfully solicit your co-operation. It is a *philantropic* project. Boys who would otherwise grow up in neglect, will be trained into excellent citizens and many an anxious widowed heart will be made glad. It is a *patriotic* project.

The College will train accomplished soldiers to take the places of those who are cut off, and many a man will more freely enter our armies, and our men now in the field will be still more ready with a glad heart to sacrifice themselves for their country when they know that their boys are to be handsomely cared for. It is a *Christian* project. The God of eternal truth says "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver *him* in time of trouble." And He also says, "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given, will He pay him again." Let all who love their land and trust their God come up to our help speedily.

The Rev. Dr. Deems has been appointed the Financial Agent. All communications may be addressed to him at Wilson, N. C. Persons sending subscriptions will please specify the amount they desire to give, and their Post Offices. Proper bonds to be filled will be sent them.

Now is the time for action. *Let us remember that every subscriber to this fund gives assurance to all his fellow citizens that he has faith in the final success of our cause, and thus helps to increase the trust of our friends and weaken the confidence of our enemies.*

EDMUND MOORE,
ZENO. H GREENE,
JOHN T. BARNES,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
JAMES W. DAVIS.

Wilson, N. C., 26th, Sept. 1862.

***All the papers published within the Confederate States are respectfully requested to give this Appeal a few insertions.

Sept. 29th, 1862

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, October 9th, 1862.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published showing the Fall distribution to each County.

The amount of the said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said Counties under the law of the General Assembly.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,
President ex officio of Literary Board.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
Secretary of Board.

| COUNTIES. | Fed Pop. | Fall Dis. |